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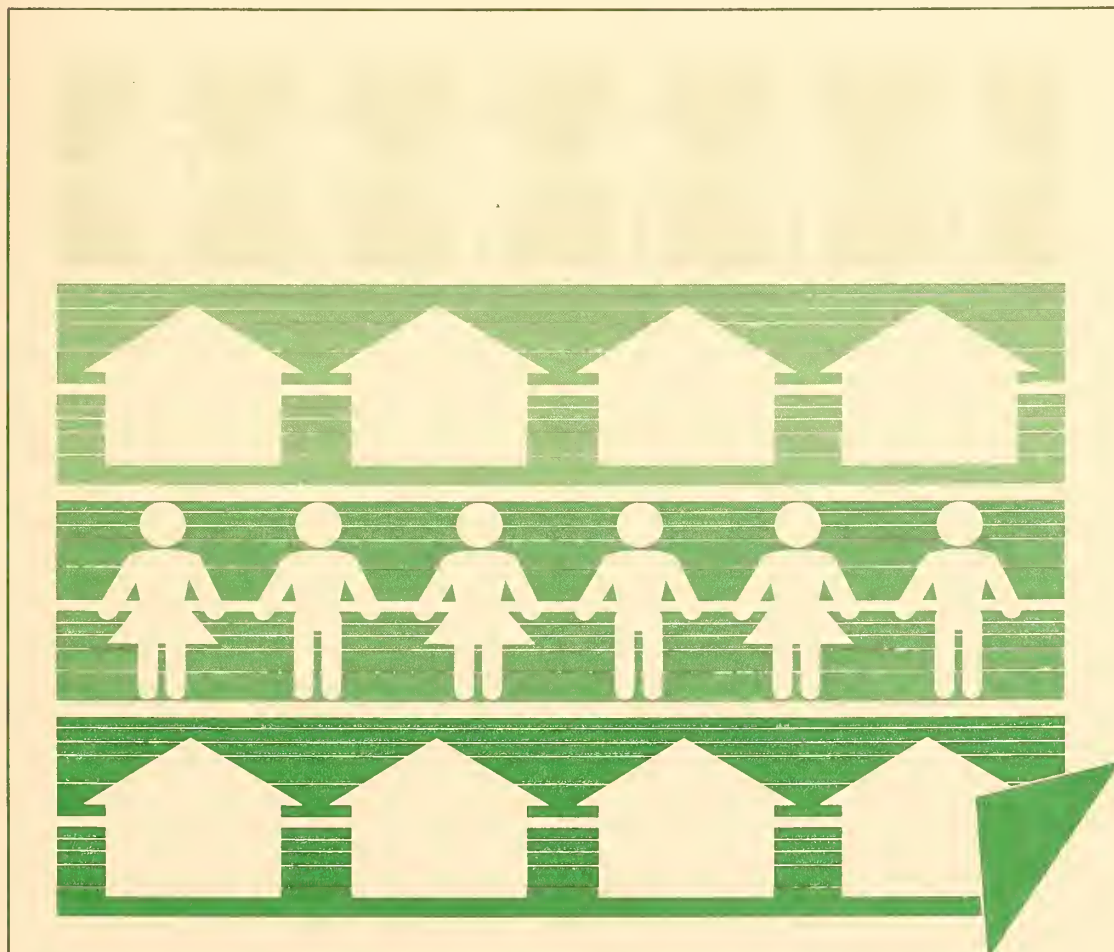
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1990 CPH-3-263

**1990 Census of
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Numbering Areas
Pittsfield, MA MSA**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Mental status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Mechanical included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sanitary disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Spanner			Spanner			
Stubhead			Stub			Data field			
Sidehead			Page number and State name			Report title			
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			This table compares selected characteristics of the civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 16 years and over, by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and by education level.			SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
The table presents data on the following characteristics:			Total			Total			
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

PITTSFIELD, MA MSA

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

Berkshire County—The other part of this county is shown in the report CPH-3-23, Massachusetts.

Berkshire County—The remainders of census tract 9321 and census tract 9351 are shown in the report CPH-3-23, Massachusetts.

User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 18—Hancock town, New Ashford town

Area 19—Clarksburg town, Florida town, Peru town, Savoy town, Windsor town

Area 20—Alford town, Becket town, Egremont town, Monterey town, Mount Washington town, New Marlborough town, Otis town, Sandisfield town, Sheffield town, Tyringham town, Washington town

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115A	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	116	
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
52	Wyoming			126	Danville, VA MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA			254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:				
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
		295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296		327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA		Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302		335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Shreveport, LA MSA		
			Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307		339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, IL MSA		
		312	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	State College, PA MSA		
			Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA	
9002 -----	9002
	9003 (pt.)
9003 -----	9003 (pt.)
9011 -----	9011 (pt.)
9012 -----	9011 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MA	
9002 -----	9002 (pt.)
9003 -----	9002 (pt.)
	9003
9011 -----	9011
	9012

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt)			Pittsfield city, Berkshire County				
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	592.8	592.8	105.5	1.2	1.4	2.8	12.7	28.1
Square miles	228.9	228.9	40.7	.5	.5	1.1	4.9	10.8
AGE								
All persons	79 250	79 250	48 622	3 764	5 254	3 155	5 382	2 704
Under 5 years	5 193	5 193	3 345	483	218	421	481	163
5 to 9 years	5 176	5 176	3 114	187	344	198	388	143
10 to 14 years	4 846	4 846	2 765	152	259	184	320	178
15 to 19 years	5 163	5 163	3 034	169	325	227	349	149
20 to 24 years	5 090	5 090	3 399	318	571	227	357	124
25 to 34 years	12 668	12 668	8 172	757	1 162	518	998	389
35 to 44 years	11 880	11 880	6 820	413	667	432	795	410
45 to 54 years	8 186	8 186	4 728	283	373	302	466	330
55 to 64 years	7 869	7 869	4 857	282	374	276	516	326
65 to 74 years	7 404	7 404	4 758	408	357	302	506	309
75 to 84 years	4 274	4 274	2 728	378	285	178	210	147
85 years and over	1 501	1 501	902	165	74	93	56	36
3 and 4 years	2 090	2 090	1 302	89	172	82	175	69
16 years and over	63 000	63 000	38 817	3 145	4 118	2 518	4 180	2 185
18 years and over	60 874	60 874	37 588	3 081	4 003	2 406	4 043	2 127
21 years and over	57 817	57 817	35 669	2 952	3 741	2 274	3 825	2 053
60 years and over	17 173	17 173	10 901	1 104	879	724	1 030	650
62 years and over	15 619	15 619	9 918	1 041	799	660	942	584
Median	36.2	36.2	35.6	35.8	29.5	35.1	33.5	40.1
Female								
Under 5 years	41 268	41 268	25 531	2 144	2 690	1 692	2 847	1 364
5 to 9 years	2 505	2 505	1 595	122	115	101	197	74
10 to 14 years	2 359	2 359	1 520	95	174	101	189	72
15 to 19 years	2 359	2 359	1 343	82	116	80	162	88
20 to 24 years	2 487	2 487	1 509	88	169	104	182	75
25 to 34 years	2 513	2 513	1 692	167	292	118	186	46
35 to 44 years	6 311	6 311	4 058	368	562	273	522	199
45 to 54 years	6 012	6 012	3 461	209	310	228	416	195
55 to 64 years	4 290	4 290	2 515	144	187	162	241	177
65 to 64 years	4 135	4 135	2 599	160	287	160	218	163
65 to 74 years	4 251	4 251	2 783	284	206	171	291	171
75 to 84 years	2 765	2 765	1 782	291	183	111	133	85
85 years and over	1 130	1 130	674	134	52	69	41	19
3 and 4 years	995	995	606	36	83	43	75	31
16 years and over	33 393	33 393	20 797	1 831	2 156	1 380	2 266	1 112
18 years and over	32 375	32 375	20 190	1 796	2 091	1 332	2 192	1 083
21 years and over	30 886	30 886	19 207	1 727	1 955	1 261	2 077	1 048
60 years and over	10 261	6 586	538	798	1 958	796	609	350
62 years and over	9 429	6 058	499	768	1 958	410	554	312
Median	38.1	38.1	37.9	41.5	30.3	37.3	34.7	41.4
Male								
Under 5 years	37 982	37 982	23 091	1 620	2 564	1 463	2 535	1 340
Median age	34.3	34.3	33.6	32.3	28.9	32.9	32.4	38.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	79 250	79 250	48 622	3 764	5 254	3 155	5 382	2 704
In households	77 370	77 370	47 989	3 695	5 127	3 037	5 352	2 675
Householder	31 344	31 344	19 916	2 095	2 256	1 204	2 105	1 050
Family householder	21 278	21 278	13 072	723	1 265	852	1 546	796
Nonfamily householder	10 066	10 066	6 844	1 372	991	352	559	254
Living alone	8 531	8 531	5 335	1 207	809	304	486	226
Spouse	16 856	16 856	9 930	368	745	635	1 147	701
Child	23 652	23 652	14 459	829	1 554	990	1 724	781
Other relatives	2 387	2 387	1 557	106	178	106	194	70
Nonrelatives	3 131	3 131	2 127	297	394	102	182	73
Institutionalized persons	1 486	1 486	491	25	127	118	23	—
Other persons in group quarters	394	394	142	44	—	—	7	29
Persons per household	2.47	2.47	2.41	1.76	2.27	2.52	2.54	2.55
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	2.98	2.80	2.96	3.03	2.98	2.95
Persons 65 years and over								
In households	13 179	13 179	8 388	951	696	573	772	492
Householder	12 246	12 246	8 043	926	686	479	771	491
Nonfamily householder	8 433	8 433	5 597	780	500	332	523	314
Living alone	4 169	4 169	2 818	625	295	151	238	114
Spouse	4 036	4 036	2 730	605	147	233	233	114
Spouse	2 845	2 845	1 832	90	128	107	181	146
Other relatives	785	785	497	40	42	35	62	28
Nonrelatives	183	183	117	16	16	5	5	3
Institutionalized persons	909	909	326	10	94	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	24	24	19	—	—	—	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	21 278	21 278	13 072	723	1 265	852	1 546	796
With own children under 18 years	9 473	9 473	5 793	369	683	381	722	303
Number of own children under 18 years	17 069	17 069	10 308	642	1 144	693	1 247	543
Married-couple families	16 856	16 856	9 930	745	1 265	852	1 546	796
With own children under 18 years	7 167	7 167	4 121	145	344	275	508	268
Number of own children under 18 years	13 365	13 365	7 601	272	602	510	914	489
Female householder, no husband present	3 517	3 517	2 528	296	425	180	323	62
With own children under 18 years	1 963	1 963	1 444	201	297	92	183	26
Number of own children under 18 years	3 194	3 194	2 361	337	481	160	286	38
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	30 141	30 141	18 325	1 328	1 989	1 159	1 954	1 090
Never married	8 983	8 983	5 696	601	778	357	541	267
Now married, except separated	17 498	17 498	10 291	400	607	340	1 191	728
Separated	468	468	329	54	20	20	33	14
Widowed	950	950	547	74	56	44	45	29
Divorced	2 242	2 242	1 462	199	287	71	144	57
Females 15 years and over	33 894	33 894	21 073	1 845	2 179	1 396	2 299	1 130
Never married	7 738	7 738	5 114	593	679	332	528	191
Now married, except separated	17 451	17 451	10 259	404	777	654	1 182	721
Separated	694	694	484	90	108	33	37	11
Widowed	4 880	4 880	3 113	484	297	233	297	135
Divorced	3 131	3 131	2 103	274	318	144	255	72

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield city, Berkshire County—Con.						
	Tract 9006	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9012
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	2.4	7.2	26.2	4.2	10.4	7.9	1.2
Square miles .....	.9	2.8	10.1	1.6	4.0	3.1	.4
AGE							
All persons	4 594	2 943	5 453	5 774	5 761	3 806	32
Under 5 years	358	201	282	420	378	167	2
5 to 9 years	358	172	364	389	388	182	1
10 to 14 years	269	180	397	319	339	165	3
15 to 19 years	318	184	383	373	356	196	5
20 to 24 years	401	191	242	436	340	191	1
25 to 34 years	938	504	575	1 049	881	399	2
35 to 44 years	561	440	910	849	892	448	3
45 to 54 years	357	294	698	568	617	436	4
55 to 64 years	401	297	693	519	637	534	2
65 to 74 years	382	246	586	458	554	646	4
75 to 84 years	207	144	297	256	275	367	4
85 years and over	44	90	67	97	104	75	1
3 and 4 years	146	74	121	157	154	63	—
16 years and over	3 552	2 357	4 328	4 590	4 590	3 259	26
18 years and over	3 427	2 288	4 157	4 406	4 452	3 174	24
21 years and over	3 202	2 162	3 966	4 191	4 231	3 051	21
60 years and over	848	633	1 256	1 114	1 261	1 390	9
62 years and over	761	560	1 120	1 023	1 137	1 282	9
Median	30.8	35.8	40.6	34.0	37.3	48.1	41.0
Female							
All persons	2 363	1 515	2 807	3 014	3 045	2 034	16
Under 5 years	162	106	127	191	203	77	—
5 to 9 years	181	84	185	175	182	81	2
10 to 14 years	117	78	197	174	161	86	2
15 to 19 years	150	87	184	175	190	103	1
20 to 24 years	196	91	103	221	180	92	—
25 to 34 years	468	240	297	492	432	204	1
35 to 44 years	277	218	479	455	451	221	2
45 to 54 years	210	157	374	296	339	226	—
55 to 64 years	220	141	356	267	336	291	—
65 to 74 years	138	150	315	288	318	374	3
75 to 84 years	138	95	150	200	167	227	2
85 years and over	32	68	40	80	86	52	1
3 and 4 years	70	37	53	67	82	29	—
16 years and over	1 880	1 231	2 259	2 436	2 459	1 774	13
18 years and over	1 819	1 198	2 174	2 366	2 394	1 727	13
21 years and over	1 705	1 144	2 087	2 258	2 265	1 669	11
60 years and over	496	387	683	700	746	826	6
62 years and over	452	352	610	654	767	764	6
Median	32.6	38.2	41.4	36.5	38.7	51.6	43.5
Median age	2 231	1 428	2 646	2 760	2 716	1 772	16
Median age	28.9	33.6	39.5	31.8	35.6	45.1	37.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	4 594	2 943	5 453	5 774	5 761	3 806	32
In households	4 580	2 835	5 453	5 741	5 669	3 793	32
Householder	1 829	1 062	2 028	2 407	2 177	1 693	10
Family householder	1 167	1 800	1 627	1 507	1 650	1 132	7
Nonfamily householder	662	262	401	900	527	561	3
Living alone	504	214	365	740	427	524	3
Spouse	689	640	1 448	1 168	1 383	1 002	4
Child	1 464	927	1 743	1 730	1 758	945	14
Other relatives	214	111	157	169	169	85	3
Nonrelatives	384	95	77	272	182	68	1
Institutionalized persons	—	99	—	16	83	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	14	9	—	17	9	13	—
Persons per household	2.50	2.67	2.69	2.39	2.60	2.24	3.20
Persons per family	3.03	3.10	3.06	3.01	2.80	2.80	4.00
Persons 65 years and over							
All persons	633	480	909	852	933	1 088	9
In households	633	382	909	820	849	1 088	9
Householder	440	247	591	581	537	745	7
Nonfamily householder	220	107	211	301	197	356	3
Living alone	203	102	206	296	186	346	3
Spouse	117	93	256	176	238	298	2
Other relatives	47	32	59	55	60	37	—
Nonrelatives	29	10	3	8	14	8	—
Institutionalized persons	—	98	—	16	83	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	16	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 167	800	1 627	1 507	1 650	1 132	7
With own children under 18 years	593	334	670	695	694	347	2
Number of own children under 18 years	1 055	610	1 242	1 287	1 242	596	7
Married-couple families	689	640	1 448	1 168	1 383	1 002	4
With own children under 18 years	302	275	613	510	568	312	1
Number of own children under 18 years	590	515	1 155	980	1 032	540	4
Female householder, no husband present	393	119	136	286	212	93	3
With own children under 18 years	255	47	47	161	109	25	1
Number of own children under 18 years	410	81	74	266	182	43	3
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 706	1 143	2 112	2 172	2 157	1 502	13
Never married	710	343	495	719	547	331	7
Now married, except separated	721	667	1 481	1 194	1 419	1 020	5
Separated	40	15	9	47	19	13	—
Widowed	55	33	63	39	52	57	—
Divorced	180	85	173	120	64	81	1
Females 15 years and over	1 903	1 247	2 298	2 474	2 499	1 790	13
Never married	587	255	444	659	515	315	3
Now married, except separated	719	668	1 487	1 196	1 423	1 022	6
Separated	73	15	19	51	38	9	—
Widowed	248	202	240	316	319	338	4
Divorced	276	107	108	252	191	106	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Berkshire County							
	Tract 9111	Tract 9121	Tract 9131	Tract 9141	Tract 9231	Tract 9241	Tract 9321 (pt.)	Tract 9351 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	75.2	56.5	55.0	68.4	69.8	59.4	54.0	49.1
Square miles	29.1	21.8	21.2	26.4	26.9	22.9	20.8	19.0
AGE								
All persons	3 032	7 155	5 069	5 849	3 479	2 408	1 959	1 677
Under 5 years	187	479	288	363	225	97	128	81
5 to 9 years	216	548	282	404	242	101	151	116
10 to 14 years	222	532	312	276	133	57	133	127
15 to 19 years	222	483	332	359	245	233	133	122
20 to 24 years	172	409	271	346	188	116	126	63
25 to 34 years	467	1 043	627	993	528	344	282	212
35 to 44 years	523	1 178	741	876	642	470	333	297
45 to 54 years	346	771	589	626	379	273	212	262
55 to 64 years	277	686	529	604	343	232	158	183
65 to 74 years	249	384	470	542	267	242	160	131
75 to 84 years	127	327	410	273	130	125	91	63
85 years and over	24	115	218	108	14	42	60	18
3 and 4 years	82	215	108	159	82	45	58	39
16 years and over	2 360	5 486	4 118	4 654	2 674	2 040	1 527	1 324
18 years and over	2 265	5 293	3 969	4 502	2 579	1 935	1 472	1 271
21 years and over	2 150	5 022	3 801	4 301	2 448	1 817	1 395	1 214
60 years and over	541	1 369	1 364	1 215	564	336	383	300
62 years and over	489	1 234	1 265	1 095	497	293	360	268
Median	35.6	35.6	41.0	36.1	35.5	39.1	36.1	39.1
Female	1 516	3 709	2 736	2 933	1 750	1 267	982	844
Under 5 years	100	237	135	132	68	42	65	43
5 to 9 years	99	272	136	197	109	51	67	59
10 to 14 years	112	260	150	167	140	66	60	61
15 to 19 years	102	223	160	174	116	94	60	49
20 to 24 years	86	213	131	139	100	48	72	32
25 to 34 years	230	510	328	494	263	181	141	106
35 to 44 years	256	596	383	426	263	181	156	146
45 to 54 years	168	409	298	319	181	159	103	138
55 to 64 years	140	361	259	311	174	129	72	90
65 to 74 years	135	332	280	294	137	124	92	74
75 to 84 years	72	208	302	166	76	74	51	34
85 years and over	16	88	174	78	9	36	43	12
3 and 4 years	44	104	52	73	44	20	32	20
16 years and over	1 187	2 879	2 276	2 365	1 354	1 092	774	669
18 years and over	1 140	2 791	2 201	2 294	1 309	1 047	754	649
21 years and over	1 085	2 670	2 131	2 197	1 247	974	625	545
60 years and over	290	818	880	689	298	313	221	166
62 years and over	264	744	831	625	262	284	211	150
Median	36.0	37.0	43.6	37.5	35.7	40.7	36.4	39.8
Male	1 516	3 446	2 333	2 916	1 729	1 141	977	833
Median age	35.1	33.9	38.2	34.7	35.3	36.9	35.7	38.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 032	7 155	5 069	5 849	3 479	2 408	1 959	1 677
In households	3 032	7 053	4 585	5 730	3 479	1 961	1 877	1 664
Householder	1 150	2 627	1 875	2 242	1 291	908	717	618
Family householder	867	1 944	1 267	1 605	969	540	525	489
Nonfamily householder	283	683	608	637	322	368	192	129
Living alone	240	584	526	541	251	323	154	107
Spouse	726	1 640	1 083	1 313	827	442	443	452
Child	975	2 406	1 328	1 752	1 134	479	607	512
Other relatives	82	179	143	210	90	40	42	44
Nonrelatives	99	201	156	213	137	92	68	38
Institutionalized persons	—	94	473	118	—	—	82	13
Other persons in group quarters	—	8	11	11	—	232	—	—
Persons per household	2.64	2.68	2.45	2.56	2.69	2.16	2.62	2.69
Persons per family	3.06	3.17	3.02	3.04	3.12	2.78	3.08	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	400	1 026	1 098	924	411	409	311	212
In households	400	940	841	844	411	404	231	212
Householder	261	641	523	574	265	295	149	128
Nonfamily householder	101	318	282	262	106	173	63	46
Living alone	98	309	273	254	101	166	61	44
Spouse	108	225	173	197	104	90	62	54
Other relatives	23	63	49	65	32	14	14	28
Nonrelatives	8	11	16	8	5	6	10	2
Institutionalized persons	—	86	337	80	—	—	80	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	867	1 944	1 267	1 605	969	540	525	489
With own children under 18 years	400	944	522	688	455	210	252	209
Number of own children under 18 years	723	1 771	951	1 267	841	352	467	389
Married-couple families	726	1 640	1 083	1 313	827	442	443	452
With own children under 18 years	332	791	441	541	396	153	201	191
Number of own children under 18 years	616	1 533	816	1 047	744	252	390	366
Female householder, no husband present	96	244	144	224	112	82	56	31
With own children under 18 years	45	127	50	51	22	11	16	16
Number of own children under 18 years	69	205	116	185	84	90	63	21
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 202	2 656	1 872	2 327	1 355	969	765	670
Never married	301	698	510	684	358	389	195	152
Now married, except separated	746	1 690	1 139	1 384	853	479	454	462
Separated	16	33	21	28	12	13	10	6
Widowed	31	93	86	82	30	29	41	11
Divorced	108	142	116	149	102	59	65	39
Females 15 years and over	1 205	2 940	2 315	2 401	1 381	1 108	790	681
Never married	218	569	504	464	273	329	151	116
Now married, except separated	744	1 692	1 140	1 368	854	480	453	461
Separated	17	49	27	50	21	26	14	6
Widowed	129	408	476	323	127	139	106	59
Divorced	97	222	168	196	106	134	66	39

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9006
AGE				
All persons	76 597	76 597	46 416	3 813
Under 5 years	4 874	4 874	3 096	270
5 to 9 years	4 937	4 937	2 914	287
10 to 14 years	4 605	4 605	2 573	206
15 to 19 years	4 889	4 889	2 815	236
20 to 24 years	4 846	4 846	3 188	321
25 to 34 years	12 174	12 174	7 762	799
35 to 44 years	11 527	11 527	6 526	483
45 to 54 years	7 997	7 997	4 565	301
55 to 64 years	7 709	7 709	4 723	331
65 to 74 years	7 303	7 303	4 672	342
75 to 84 years	4 222	4 222	2 686	188
85 years and over	1 494	1 494	896	42
3 and 4 years	1 974	1 974	1 212	113
16 years and over	61 174	61 174	37 290	3 007
18 years and over	59 157	59 157	36 145	2 912
21 years and over	56 268	56 268	34 364	2 742
60 years and over	16 934	16 934	10 701	754
62 years and over	15 424	15 424	9 756	686
Median	36.6	36.6	36.2	31.9
Female	39 984	39 984	24 450	1 969
Under 5 years	2 363	2 363	1 477	122
5 to 9 years	2 378	2 378	1 413	138
10 to 14 years	2 259	2 259	1 262	91
15 to 19 years	2 377	2 377	1 417	119
20 to 24 years	2 392	2 392	1 591	158
25 to 34 years	6 088	6 088	3 866	398
35 to 44 years	5 838	5 838	3 315	233
45 to 54 years	4 194	4 194	2 429	178
55 to 64 years	4 043	4 043	2 520	186
65 to 74 years	4 198	4 198	2 738	191
75 to 84 years	2 730	2 730	1 753	125
85 years and over	1 124	1 124	669	30
3 and 4 years	938	938	563	53
16 years and over	32 505	32 505	20 038	1 599
18 years and over	31 526	31 526	19 461	1 549
21 years and over	30 115	30 115	18 549	1 463
60 years and over	10 124	10 124	6 470	445
62 years and over	9 319	9 319	5 963	410
Median	38.5	38.5	38.5	33.8
Male	36 613	36 613	21 966	1 844
Median age	34.7	34.7	34.1	30.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	76 597	76 597	46 416	3 813
In households	74 850	74 850	45 831	3 802
Householder	30 494	30 494	19 171	1 552
Family householder	20 694	20 694	12 565	979
Nonfamily householder	9 800	9 800	6 606	573
Living alone	8 312	8 312	5 608	430
Spouse	16 561	16 561	9 704	616
Child	22 658	22 658	13 591	1 144
Other relatives	2 231	2 231	1 429	158
Nonrelatives	2 906	2 906	1 936	332
Institutionalized persons	1 367	1 367	453	—
Other persons in group quarters	380	380	132	11
Persons per household	2.46	2.46	2.40	2.45
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.97	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	13 019	13 019	8 254	572
In households	12 095	12 095	7 912	572
Householder	8 321	8 321	5 498	397
Nonfamily householder	4 114	4 114	2 767	200
Living alone	3 982	3 982	2 680	184
Spouse	2 828	2 828	1 818	109
Other relatives	770	770	484	41
Nonrelatives	176	176	112	25
Institutionalized persons	900	900	323	—
Other persons in group quarters	24	24	19	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	20 694	20 694	12 565	979
With own children under 18 years	9 111	9 111	5 474	475
Number of own children under 18 years	16 298	16 298	9 642	826
Married-couple families	16 554	16 554	9 691	612
With own children under 18 years	6 992	6 992	3 980	258
Number of own children under 18 years	12 991	12 991	7 316	499
Female householder, no husband present	3 283	3 283	2 303	299
With own children under 18 years	1 798	1 798	1 284	186
Number of own children under 18 years	2 831	2 831	2 011	281
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	29 177	29 177	17 535	1 432
Never married	8 510	8 510	5 308	569
Now married, except separated	17 153	17 153	10 021	637
Separated	431	431	296	33
Widowed	926	926	526	44
Divorced	2 157	2 157	1 384	149
Females 15 years and over	32 984	32 984	20 298	1 618
Never married	7 366	7 366	4 787	462
Now married, except separated	17 144	17 144	10 021	644
Separated	649	649	443	58
Widowed	4 791	4 791	3 034	217
Divorced	3 034	3 034	2 013	237

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9006
AGE				
All persons	1 702	1 702	1 529	681
Under 5 years	172	172	159	71
5 to 9 years	138	138	128	56
10 to 14 years	172	172	144	55
15 to 19 years	164	164	142	72
20 to 24 years	171	171	161	71
25 to 34 years	314	314	287	122
35 to 44 years	213	213	191	72
45 to 54 years	107	107	101	46
55 to 64 years	118	118	103	60
65 to 74 years	81	81	71	35
75 to 84 years	45	45	36	19
85 years and over	7	7	6	2
3 and 4 years	70	70	59	27
16 years and over	1 191	1 191	1 074	489
18 years and over	1 128	1 128	1 022	462
21 years and over	1 024	1 024	928	413
60 years and over	190	190	163	88
62 years and over	160	160	137	70
Median	26.1	26.1	26.0	26.3
Female				
All persons	805	805	733	341
Under 5 years	77	77	70	31
5 to 9 years	67	67	63	31
10 to 14 years	69	69	59	21
15 to 19 years	66	66	58	28
20 to 24 years	81	81	76	34
25 to 34 years	146	146	139	62
35 to 44 years	99	99	90	42
45 to 54 years	54	54	52	26
55 to 64 years	66	66	58	31
65 to 74 years	45	45	39	20
75 to 84 years	29	29	24	13
85 years and over	6	6	5	2
3 and 4 years	29	29	23	12
16 years and over	579	579	532	255
18 years and over	555	555	512	245
21 years and over	506	506	466	221
60 years and over	110	110	94	49
62 years and over	95	95	83	41
Median	28.1	28.1	28.0	29.5
Male				
All persons	897	897	796	340
Median age	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	1 702	1 702	1 529	681
In households	1 606	1 606	1 490	678
Householder	610	610	565	250
Family householder	403	403	372	171
Nonfamily householder	207	207	193	79
Living alone	172	172	161	68
Spouse	142	142	123	65
Child	618	618	589	268
Other relatives	105	105	92	54
Nonrelatives	131	131	121	41
Institutionalized persons	84	84	29	-
Other persons in group quarters	12	12	10	3
Persons per household	2.64	2.64	2.65	2.75
Persons per family	3.22	3.22	3.23	3.29
Persons 65 years and over	133	133	113	56
In households	124	124	110	56
Householder	97	97	88	42
Nonfamily householder	50	50	48	20
Living alone	50	50	47	19
Spouse	13	13	11	7
Other relatives	9	9	8	5
Nonrelatives	5	5	3	2
Institutionalized persons	9	9	3	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	403	403	372	171
With own children under 18 years	249	249	234	104
Number of own children under 18 years	461	461	440	184
Married-couple families	175	175	152	69
With own children under 18 years	97	97	86	38
Number of own children under 18 years	161	161	145	73
Female householder, no husband present	194	194	188	85
With own children under 18 years	138	138	135	61
Number of own children under 18 years	279	279	274	102
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	628	628	557	241
Never married	313	313	276	123
Now married, except separated	199	199	174	76
Separated	33	33	29	6
Widowed	18	18	16	9
Divorced	65	65	62	27
Females 15 years and over	592	592	541	258
Never married	268	268	250	117
Now married, except separated	145	145	125	65
Separated	31	31	29	13
Widowed	73	73	65	29
Divorced	75	75	72	34

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)
AGE		
All persons	548	548
Under 5 years.....	56	56
5 to 9 years.....	42	42
10 to 14 years.....	38	38
15 to 19 years.....	61	61
20 to 24 years.....	42	42
25 to 34 years.....	111	111
35 to 44 years.....	97	97
45 to 54 years.....	56	56
55 to 64 years.....	31	31
65 to 74 years.....	10	10
75 to 84 years.....	4	4
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	21	21
16 years and over	401	401
18 years and over	374	374
21 years and over	343	343
60 years and over	30	30
62 years and over	19	19
Median	28.2	28.2
Female	279	279
Under 5 years.....	30	30
5 to 9 years.....	25	25
10 to 14 years.....	18	18
15 to 19 years.....	32	32
20 to 24 years.....	24	24
25 to 34 years.....	46	46
35 to 44 years.....	54	54
45 to 54 years.....	26	26
55 to 64 years.....	18	18
65 to 74 years.....	3	3
75 to 84 years.....	3	3
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	14	14
16 years and over	199	199
18 years and over	187	187
21 years and over	169	169
60 years and over	16	16
62 years and over	7	7
Median	26.9	26.9
Male	269	269
Median age	28.5	28.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	548	548
In households	538	538
Householder	139	139
Family householder	107	107
Nonfamily householder	32	32
Living alone	25	25
Spouse	116	116
Child	207	207
Other relatives	25	25
Nonrelatives	51	51
Institutionalized persons	9	9
Other persons in group quarters	1	1
Persons per household	3.12	3.12
Persons per family	3.50	3.50
Persons 65 years and over	14	14
In households	14	14
Householder	8	8
Nonfamily householder	—	—
Living alone	—	—
Spouse	3	3
Other relatives	3	3
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	107	107
With own children under 18 years.....	64	64
Number of own children under 18 years	157	157
Married-couple families	91	91
With own children under 18 years.....	57	57
Number of own children under 18 years	141	141
Female householder, no husband present	9	9
With own children under 18 years.....	3	3
Number of own children under 18 years	10	10
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	206	206
Never married	91	91
Now married, except separated	104	104
Separated	2	2
Widowed	2	2
Divorced	7	7
Females 15 years and over	206	206
Never married	69	69
Now married, except separated	121	121
Separated	3	3
Widowed	7	7
Divorced	6	6

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)	
		Total	Pittsfield city
AGE			
All persons	770	770	535
Under 5 years	87	87	67
5 to 9 years	82	82	68
10 to 14 years	64	64	36
15 to 19 years	88	88	52
20 to 24 years	81	81	61
25 to 34 years	142	142	103
35 to 44 years	83	83	54
45 to 54 years	53	53	34
55 to 64 years	38	38	27
65 to 74 years	32	32	23
75 to 84 years	14	14	6
85 years and over	6	6	4
3 and 4 years	34	34	26
16 years and over	524	524	356
18 years and over	487	487	333
21 years and over	425	425	298
60 years and over	71	71	47
62 years and over	61	61	40
Median	23.7	23.7	23.5
Female	389	389	276
Under 5 years	49	49	40
5 to 9 years	43	43	36
10 to 14 years	31	31	14
15 to 19 years	32	32	19
20 to 24 years	28	28	21
25 to 34 years	72	72	53
35 to 44 years	47	47	32
45 to 54 years	36	36	27
55 to 64 years	20	20	14
65 to 74 years	19	19	13
75 to 84 years	9	9	4
85 years and over	3	3	3
3 and 4 years	23	23	18
16 years and over	261	261	184
18 years and over	247	247	175
21 years and over	228	228	163
60 years and over	42	42	28
62 years and over	37	37	25
Median	26.6	26.6	26.7
Male	381	381	259
Median age	21.5	21.5	21.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	770	770	535
In households	721	721	518
Householder	217	217	156
Family householder	144	144	104
Nonfamily householder	73	73	52
Living alone	59	59	42
Spouse	111	111	75
Child	292	292	215
Other relatives	30	30	19
Nonrelatives	71	71	53
Institutionalized persons	41	41	12
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	5
Persons per household	2.75	2.75	2.82
Persons per family	3.33	3.33	3.41
Persons 65 years and over	52	52	33
In households	48	48	30
Householder	35	35	25
Nonfamily householder	23	23	18
Living alone	23	23	18
Spouse	6	6	3
Other relatives	6	6	2
Nonrelatives	1	1	—
Institutionalized persons	4	4	3
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	144	144	104
With own children under 18 years	90	90	68
Number of own children under 18 years	249	249	183
Married-couple families	93	93	60
With own children under 18 years	52	52	35
Number of own children under 18 years	150	150	97
Female householder, no husband present	43	43	38
With own children under 18 years	32	32	29
Number of own children under 18 years	87	87	76
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	271	271	178
Never married	140	140	91
Now married, except separated	102	102	67
Separated	7	7	6
Widowed	6	6	3
Divorced	16	16	11
Females 15 years and over	266	266	186
Never married	84	84	60
Now married, except separated	116	116	78
Separated	19	19	16
Widowed	22	22	14
Divorced	25	25	18

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)	
		Total	Pittsfield city
AGE			
All persons	76 091	76 091	46 086
Under 5 years	4 843	4 843	3 062
5 to 9 years	4 882	4 882	2 869
10 to 14 years	4 564	4 564	2 552
15 to 19 years	4 844	4 844	2 787
20 to 24 years	4 795	4 795	3 149
25 to 34 years	12 092	12 092	7 709
35 to 44 years	11 461	11 461	6 486
45 to 54 years	7 960	7 960	4 546
55 to 64 years	7 679	7 679	4 701
65 to 74 years	7 274	7 274	4 652
75 to 84 years	4 209	4 209	2 681
85 years and over	1 488	1 488	892
3 and 4 years	1 955	1 955	1 199
16 years and over	60 824	60 824	37 066
18 years and over	58 829	58 829	35 936
21 years and over	55 967	55 967	34 169
60 years and over	16 871	16 871	10 659
62 years and over	15 369	15 369	9 721
Median	36.7	36.7	36.3
Female	39 711	39 711	24 270
Under 5 years	2 335	2 335	1 457
5 to 9 years	2 350	2 350	1 390
10 to 14 years	2 237	2 237	1 253
15 to 19 years	2 353	2 353	1 403
20 to 24 years	2 376	2 376	1 578
25 to 34 years	6 040	6 040	3 834
35 to 44 years	5 799	5 799	3 290
45 to 54 years	4 168	4 168	2 412
55 to 64 years	4 028	4 028	2 509
65 to 74 years	4 182	4 182	2 728
75 to 84 years	2 722	2 722	1 750
85 years and over	1 121	1 121	666
3 and 4 years	925	925	554
16 years and over	32 315	32 315	19 912
18 years and over	31 348	31 348	19 344
21 years and over	29 948	29 948	18 437
60 years and over	10 089	10 089	6 447
62 years and over	9 287	9 287	5 943
Median	38.6	38.6	38.6
Male	36 380	36 380	21 816
Median age	34.8	34.8	34.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	76 091	76 091	46 086
In households	74 366	74 366	45 512
Householder	30 341	30 341	19 070
Family householder	20 599	20 599	12 503
Nonfamily householder	9 742	9 742	6 567
Living alone	8 267	8 267	5 578
Spouse	16 480	16 480	9 656
Child	22 461	22 461	13 453
Other relatives	2 215	2 215	1 423
Nonrelatives	2 869	2 869	1 910
Institutionalized persons	1 352	1 352	447
Other persons in group quarters	373	373	127
Persons per household	2.46	2.46	2.40
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	12 971	12 971	8 225
In households	12 051	12 051	7 886
Householder	8 289	8 289	5 476
Nonfamily householder	4 094	4 094	2 752
Living alone	3 962	3 962	2 665
Spouse	2 822	2 822	1 815
Other relatives	765	765	483
Nonrelatives	175	175	112
Institutionalized persons	896	896	320
Other persons in group quarters	24	24	19
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	20 599	20 599	12 503
With own children under 18 years	9 056	9 056	5 436
Number of own children under 18 years	16 134	16 134	9 530
Married-couple families	16 487	16 487	9 653
With own children under 18 years	6 958	6 958	3 960
Number of own children under 18 years	12 882	12 882	7 251
Female householder, no husband present	3 260	3 260	2 283
With own children under 18 years	1 781	1 781	1 269
Number of own children under 18 years	2 779	2 779	1 966
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	29 013	29 013	17 433
Never married	8 438	8 438	5 260
Now married, except separated	17 082	17 082	9 980
Separated	426	426	292
Widowed	921	921	524
Divorced	2 146	2 146	1 377
Females 15 years and over	32 789	32 789	20 170
Never married	7 305	7 305	4 743
Now married, except separated	17 058	17 058	9 970
Separated	638	638	434
Widowed	4 774	4 774	3 024
Divorced	3 014	3 014	1 999

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County								
	Pittsfield city		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County								
	Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005	Tract 9006	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009
RACE											
All persons	79 250	48 422	3 764	5 254	3 155	5 382	2 704	4 594	2 943	5 453	5 774
White	76 597	46 416	3 089	4 961	3 061	5 266	2 654	3 813	2 879	5 354	5 594
Black	1 702	1 529	257	185	64	92	23	681	38	26	109
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	142	98	10	9	8	1	10	31	1	3	10
American Indian	135	91	10	8	8	1	10	29	1	3	10
Eskimo	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Asian	548	371	68	52	8	22	12	25	16	66	33
Asian or Pacific Islander	537	371	67	52	8	21	12	25	16	66	32
Chinese	143	105	27	17	4	4	6	12	—	5	9
Filipino	23	13	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	—
Japanese	37	24	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	10	—
Asian Indian	180	139	5	10	1	3	4	4	1	10	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	183	144	5	10	1	3	4	4	1	10	5
Vietnamese	42	42	8	13	1	5	—	—	2	—	2
Combodian	27	20	11	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	14	12	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Other Asian	38	23	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	3
Pacific Islander	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamonian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	261	205	21	47	14	21	5	44	9	4	26
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	79 250	48 422	3 764	5 254	3 155	5 382	2 704	4 594	2 943	5 453	5 774
Hispanic origin (of any race)	101	535	17	17	50	42	30	73	18	27	14
Hispanic origin	102	535	19	13	17	19	3	73	18	27	14
Puerto Rican	164	135	19	29	17	19	3	24	7	—	12
Cuban	34	19	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Other Hispanic	470	316	42	53	28	13	22	40	11	26	48
Not of Hispanic origin	78 480	48 087	3 689	5 157	3 105	5 340	2 674	4 521	2 925	5 426	5 700
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	79 250	48 422	3 764	5 254	3 155	5 382	2 704	4 594	2 943	5 453	5 774
White	76 597	46 416	3 089	4 961	3 061	5 266	2 654	3 813	2 879	5 354	5 594
Hispanic origin	506	46 330	43	58	36	27	24	36	8	14	46
Not of Hispanic origin	76 091	46 086	3 046	4 903	3 025	5 219	2 630	3 777	2 871	5 340	5 548
Black	1 702	1 529	257	185	64	92	23	681	38	26	109
Hispanic origin	52	49	11	7	—	—	—	17	2	1	6
Not of Hispanic origin	1 650	1 480	246	178	64	92	23	664	36	25	103
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	142	98	10	9	8	1	10	31	1	3	10
Asian	548	371	68	52	8	22	12	25	16	66	33
Asian or Pacific Islander	548	374	68	52	8	22	12	25	16	66	33
Hispanic origin	23	23	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	525	351	62	52	8	21	12	24	13	58	32
Other race	165	117	14	31	12	14	5	12	4	4	18
Hispanic origin	165	88	14	31	12	14	5	12	4	4	18
Not of Hispanic origin	96	96	7	16	2	7	—	32	4	—	10

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield city, Berkshire County—Con.										Remainder of Berkshire County				
	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9012	Tract 9111	Tract 9121	Tract 9131	Tract 9141	Tract 9231	Tract 9241	Tract 9321 (pt.)	Tract 9351 (pt.)				
RACE															
White	5 761	3 806	32	3 032	7 155	5 069	5 849	3 479	2 408	1 959	1 677				
Black	5 652	3 762	32	2 995	7 082	4 916	5 784	3 463	2 339	1 934	1 668				
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	38	16	—	14	32	69	18	4	27	6	3				
American Indian	11	4	—	3	2	12	7	4	7	7	1				
American Indian	7	4	—	3	2	12	8	4	7	7	1				
Eskimo	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Asian or Pacific Islander	52	20	—	16	33	50	38	7	18	7	5				
Asian	52	20	—	16	28	48	38	7	18	7	5				
Chinese	19	2	—	10	10	8	6	1	3	—	—				
Filipino	5	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	3	—	—				
Japanese	7	3	—	2	5	21	12	1	6	—	—				
Korean	8	8	—	3	4	9	8	—	4	—	—				
Vietnamese	2	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—				
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Laotian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other Asian	8	1	—	—	—	2	6	5	2	—	—				
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—				
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—				
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other race	8	4	—	4	6	22	1	1	17	5	—				
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	5 761	3 806	32	3 032	7 155	5 069	5 849	3 479	2 408	1 959	1 677				
Hispanic origin (of any race)	21	28	—	25	40	44	37	26	42	13	8				
Mexican	3	7	—	1	11	10	—	—	6	4	4				
Puerto Rican	—	4	—	—	4	14	4	1	2	3	—				
Cuban	2	—	—	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—				
Other Hispanic	16	17	—	20	24	16	32	24	28	6	4				
Not of Hispanic origin	5 740	3 778	32	3 007	7 115	5 025	5 812	3 453	2 366	1 946	1 669				
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	5 761	3 806	32	3 032	7 155	5 069	5 849	3 479	2 408	1 959	1 677				
White	5 652	3 762	32	2 995	7 082	4 916	5 784	3 463	2 339	1 934	1 668				
Hispanic origin	15	23	—	22	34	25	35	25	22	5	8				
Not of Hispanic origin	5 637	3 739	32	2 973	7 048	4 891	5 749	3 438	2 317	1 929	1 660				
Black	38	16	—	14	32	69	18	4	27	6	3				
Hispanic origin	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Not of Hispanic origin	35	14	—	14	32	67	18	4	26	6	3				
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)			Pittsfield city, Berkshire County				
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005
All housing units	35 053	35 053	21 272	2 314	2 439	1 275	2 306	1 153
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	31 344	31 344	19 916	2 095	2 256	1 204	2 105	1 050
Owner-occupied housing units	20 521	20 521	11 862	220	588	823	1 447	899
Percent of occupied housing units	65.5	65.5	59.6	10.5	26.1	68.4	68.7	85.6
White	20 230	20 230	11 624	216	576	813	1 434	889
Black	192	192	165	1	8	6	9	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	21	21	15	1	—	2	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	66	66	49	2	3	2	3	3
Other race	12	12	9	—	1	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	81	81	47	2	4	5	2	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	20 162	20 162	11 588	215	572	809	1 433	886
Renter-occupied housing units	10 823	10 823	8 054	1 875	1 668	381	658	151
White	10 264	10 264	7 547	1 734	1 583	362	633	148
Black	418	418	400	115	57	14	18	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	32	32	24	5	3	2	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	73	73	54	17	14	—	3	—
Other race	36	36	29	4	11	3	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	136	136	109	26	28	7	9	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	10 179	10 179	7 482	1 715	1 568	358	627	146
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	3 709	3 709	1 356	219	183	71	201	103
For sale only	354	354	168	4	9	6	25	16
For rent	807	807	592	160	136	29	37	9
Rented or sold, not occupied	188	188	97	19	1	7	18	20
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1 860	1 860	200	4	2	1	90	51
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	500	500	299	32	35	28	31	7
Boarded up	41	41	27	—	7	4	1	1
ROOMS								
1 room	386	386	306	128	68	4	2	10
2 rooms	987	987	631	317	88	6	37	5
3 rooms	3 461	3 461	2 379	829	457	50	156	28
4 rooms	5 310	5 310	3 340	458	596	184	479	137
5 rooms	6 973	6 973	4 134	240	423	314	667	210
6 rooms	7 864	7 864	5 078	182	459	409	537	278
7 rooms	4 627	4 627	2 635	65	182	163	253	221
8 or more rooms	5 445	5 445	2 769	95	171	145	175	264
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.6	5.5	3.4	4.5	5.7	5.2	6.2
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.6	5.5	3.8	4.8	5.8	5.3	6.3
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.5	3.4	4.6	5.7	5.3	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.2	4.1	4.9	4.3	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	20 360	20 360	10 829	122	309	716	1 329	932
1, attached	776	776	482	18	25	37	75	76
2	4 791	4 791	3 679	351	792	355	212	75
3 or 4	3 706	3 706	2 822	491	795	117	262	27
5 to 9	1 742	1 742	1 290	368	213	35	214	26
10 to 19	1 526	1 526	965	331	131	6	71	1
20 to 49	573	573	388	68	—	—	—	—
50 or more	480	480	421	345	76	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	760	760	203	—	—	—	131	2
Other	339	339	193	51	30	9	12	14
Occupied housing units	31 344	31 344	19 916	2 095	2 256	1 204	2 105	1 050
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	8 531	8 531	5 805	1 207	809	304	486	222
2 persons	10 377	10 377	6 563	498	662	393	708	399
3 persons	5 282	5 282	3 310	200	374	235	423	187
4 persons	4 581	4 581	2 717	109	260	170	321	154
5 persons	1 831	1 831	1 058	49	99	63	124	62
6 or more persons	742	742	463	32	52	39	43	26
Median, occupied housing units	2.19	2.19	2.13	1.50	1.98	2.26	2.30	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.38	2.38	2.34	2.08	2.29	2.30	2.35	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.50	1.86	2.15	2.16	1.86
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	31 072	31 072	19 744	2 066	2 221	1 192	2 088	1 048
1.01 to 1.50	219	219	134	19	24	11	14	2
1.51 or more	53	53	38	10	11	1	3	—
Mean	.43	.43	.44	.47	.47	.44	.47	.40
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	16 088	16 088	9 425	86	250	647	1 125	771
Less than \$20,000	45	45	23	—	2	1	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	120	120	71	2	4	3	20	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	426	426	268	16	31	20	54	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1 461	1 461	992	32	79	129	189	37
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 328	3 328	2 228	23	90	270	318	96
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6 576	6 576	4 024	11	41	208	445	285
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2 340	2 340	1 170	—	3	15	65	192
\$200,000 to \$249,999	867	867	300	2	—	—	12	66
\$250,000 to \$299,999	426	426	137	—	—	1	6	29
\$300,000 or more	499	499	212	—	—	—	12	61
Median (dollars)	116 700	116 700	111 100	77 100	82 000	92 700	98 800	143 400
Mean (dollars)	133 900	133 900	124 400	81 900	83 500	96 100	106 100	172 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 658	10 658	8 008	1 874	1 666	377	654	139
Median contract rent (dollars)	391	391	388	350	386	420	351	480
Mean contract rent (dollars)	379	379	371	332	372	400	327	466
With meals included in rent	48	48	38	6	6	5	2	9
Mean contract rent (dollars)	435	435	420	238	247	272	269	290
No meals included in rent	10 127	10 127	7 689	1 843	1 629	347	621	119
No cash rent	483	483	281	29	31	25	31	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield city, Berkshire County—Con.						
	Tract 9006	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9012
All housing units.....	2 023	1 122	2 100	2 555	2 241	1 734	10
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units.....	1 829	1 062	2 028	2 407	2 177	1 693	10
Owner-occupied housing units.....	774	881	1 903	1 345	1 694	1 281	7
Percent of occupied housing units.....	42.3	83.0	93.8	55.9	77.8	75.7	70.0
White.....	674	864	1 880	1 327	1 672	1 272	7
Black.....	93	10	7	14	6	5	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	1	1	2	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	4	14	1	13	2	—
Other race.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	4	8	8	3	7	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	673	862	1 875	1 320	1 670	1 266	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 055	181	125	1 062	483	412	3
White.....	878	177	122	1 027	472	408	3
Black.....	157	4	—	23	9	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	8	—	1	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	2	7	—	3	—
Other race.....	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	18	—	—	14	2	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	870	177	122	1 020	471	405	3
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units.....	194	60	72	148	64	41	—
For sale only.....	22	15	22	19	15	15	—
For rent.....	101	4	2	79	26	9	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	7	1	7	1	11	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	31	4	8	2	3	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	60	8	43	35	17	3	—
Boarded up.....	6	—	2	5	1	—	—
ROOMS							
1 room.....	52	4	1	36	—	1	—
2 rooms.....	51	6	7	70	9	35	—
3 rooms.....	212	39	21	275	105	207	2
4 rooms.....	426	125	58	331	255	289	1
5 rooms.....	418	241	303	374	592	351	3
6 rooms.....	447	356	631	597	732	452	—
7 rooms.....	185	187	447	395	298	239	—
8 or more rooms.....	232	164	632	477	250	160	4
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.9	6.6	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.2
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	6.0	6.9	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.5	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.9	7.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.8	5.3	4.3	4.6	3.4	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached.....	575	845	1 974	1 118	1 615	1 290	4
1, attached.....	42	64	22	86	33	4	—
2.....	661	138	57	623	363	46	6
3 or 4.....	398	46	33	424	114	115	—
5 to 9.....	91	1	9	192	58	83	—
10 to 19.....	178	—	1	72	40	134	—
20 to 49.....	61	—	—	22	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	13	—	—	2	55	—
Other.....	17	15	4	18	16	7	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 829	1 062	2 028	2 407	2 177	1 693	10
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person.....	504	214	365	740	427	524	3
2 persons.....	567	356	744	803	787	644	2
3 persons.....	349	194	359	331	417	240	1
4 persons.....	232	200	364	342	375	189	1
5 persons.....	123	67	134	135	123	78	—
6 or more persons.....	54	31	62	56	48	18	2
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.22	2.39	2.37	2.08	2.34	2.00	2.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.43	2.40	2.35	2.40	2.20	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.17	2.16	1.82	1.69	2.11	1.50	4.00
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less.....	1 804	1 056	2 019	2 389	2 164	1 688	9
1.01 to 1.50.....	22	6	7	13	11	4	—
1.51 or more.....	3	—	2	5	2	1	—
Mean.....	47	45	39	41	45	42	49
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	481	749	1 737	995	1 431	1 149	4
Less than \$20,000.....	4	4	2	4	2	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	16	8	2	4	6	4	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	63	30	9	15	20	7	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	148	110	33	38	132	62	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	152	230	179	183	390	297	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	85	293	843	465	700	648	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	10	58	364	213	135	115	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	7	123	34	44	12	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	78	4	2	3	—
\$300,000 or more.....	2	6	104	27	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	81 200	99 400	136 900	124 300	108 700	111 400	72 500
Mean (dollars).....	85 400	107 400	157 800	136 800	114 900	115 900	68 800
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 051	174	121	1 060	479	410	3
Median contract rent (dollars).....	384	426	434	424	381	456	162
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	360	443	514	430	392	364	163
With meals included in rent.....	8	1	—	5	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	403	1 250	—	433	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	1 016	156	89	1 017	460	390	2
No cash rent.....	27	17	32	38	19	20	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Can.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Berkshire County							
	Tract 9111	Tract 9121	Tract 9131	Tract 9141	Tract 9231	Tract 9241	Tract 9321 (pt.)	Tract 9351 (pt.)
All housing units	1 292	2 733	2 410	2 675	1 358	1 551	977	785
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 150	2 627	1 875	2 242	1 291	908	717	618
Owner-occupied housing units.....	985	1 944	1 379	1 554	1 102	585	573	537
Percent of occupied housing units.....	85.7	74.0	73.5	69.3	85.4	64.4	79.9	86.9
White.....	978	1 930	1 365	1 548	1 101	579	571	534
Black.....	6	9	2	2	—	4	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	7	2	2	1	—	1	2
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	11	4	6	5	4	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	975	1 919	1 361	1 542	1 096	577	571	533
Renter-occupied housing units.....	165	683	496	688	189	323	144	81
White.....	161	674	485	679	187	310	141	80
Black.....	1	5	4	3	—	5	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	2	6	4	—	2	—	1
Other race.....	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	1	5	6	1	8	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	160	674	480	673	186	306	141	77
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	142	106	535	433	67	643	260	167
For sale only.....	15	32	49	27	8	29	13	13
For rent.....	11	41	38	86	14	15	5	1
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	—	38	10	2	26	8	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	81	13	395	274	28	520	216	133
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	29	20	15	36	15	53	18	15
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	6	2	3	1	1
ROOMS								
1 room.....	3	6	13	24	3	21	4	6
2 rooms.....	46	39	84	105	10	40	15	17
3 rooms.....	64	220	264	242	58	140	76	18
4 rooms.....	172	339	303	376	270	197	222	91
5 rooms.....	301	512	452	541	330	357	215	131
6 rooms.....	293	587	452	553	297	267	181	156
7 rooms.....	202	459	335	395	177	207	96	121
8 or more rooms.....	211	571	507	439	213	322	168	245
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.3	6.3
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.5	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.2	5.8	6.9	5.8	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 083	1 846	1 411	1 664	953	1 130	706	738
1, attached.....	16	31	170	37	15	37	5	10
2.....	51	344	119	288	97	117	71	25
3 or 4.....	41	200	153	286	59	78	59	8
5 to 9.....	34	85	96	113	7	97	20	—
10 to 19.....	11	59	286	153	1	51	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	39	53	73	—	20	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	49	45	70	—	226	—	111	—
Other.....	7	25	52	27	5	21	5	4
Occupied housing units.....	1 150	2 627	1 875	2 242	1 291	908	717	618
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	240	584	526	541	251	323	154	107
2 persons.....	383	806	622	745	440	317	264	237
3 persons.....	221	480	290	407	240	133	101	100
4 persons.....	206	473	298	341	225	90	121	110
5 persons.....	70	211	98	159	101	32	56	46
6 or more persons.....	30	73	41	49	34	13	21	18
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.41	2.16	2.28	2.40	1.91	2.27	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.44	2.64	2.33	2.48	2.51	2.13	2.31	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.92	1.81	1.60	1.70	1.75	1.50	2.10	1.95
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 139	2 614	1 857	2 208	1 282	899	714	615
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	12	12	30	8	6	3	3
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Mean.....	.45	.44	.41	.45	.46	.35	.45	.40
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	762	1 623	1 042	1 248	753	455	371	409
Less than \$20,000.....	2	5	2	4	5	—	3	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5	8	5	12	5	3	6	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	25	25	6	41	18	2	31	10
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	83	92	44	116	73	9	42	10
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	167	337	95	227	151	21	68	34
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	301	696	320	563	339	103	134	96
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	91	240	271	177	114	124	47	106
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	47	111	165	65	24	71	20	64
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	67	21	66	21	12	80	11	35
\$300,000 or more.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	113 000	122 400	158 600	117 300	114 900	184 000	110 600	168 100
Mean (dollars).....	128 700	138 900	174 700	128 700	125 500	218 500	126 400	183 700
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	156	669	478	670	183	297	138	59
Median contract rent (dollars).....	452	373	438	410	353	411	370	454
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	465	373	433	399	343	417	366	505
With meals included in rent.....	2	1	—	—	—	5	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	262	1 250	—	113	—	361	1 250	—
No meals included in rent.....	144	634	433	617	161	270	128	51
No cash rent.....	10	34	45	52	22	22	9	8

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA		Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County	
	Total	Pittsfield city	Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9006	
Occupied housing units	30 494	19 171	30 494	19 171	1 552	
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	20 230	11 624	20 230	11 624	674	
Percent of occupied housing units	66.3	60.6	66.3	60.6	43.4	
Renter-occupied housing units	10 264	7 547	10 264	7 547	878	
Percent of occupied housing units	33.7	39.4	33.7	39.4	56.6	
ROOMS						
1 room	304	243	304	243	36	
2 rooms	827	549	827	549	39	
3 rooms	2 871	2 022	2 871	2 022	158	
4 rooms	4 412	2 904	4 412	2 904	308	
5 rooms	5 811	3 691	5 811	3 691	325	
6 rooms	7 129	4 696	7 129	4 696	359	
7 rooms	4 181	2 482	4 181	2 482	185	
8 or more rooms	4 959	2 584	4 959	2 584	5.2	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	6.2	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	18 353	10 274	18 353	10 274	483	
1, attached	4 487	354	4 487	354	26	
2	4 227	3 246	4 227	3 246	508	
3 or 4	2 987	2 367	2 987	2 367	283	
5 to 9	1 384	1 077	1 384	1 077	64	
10 to 19	1 013	762	1 013	762	131	
20 to 49	518	335	518	335	42	
50 or more	441	386	441	386	—	
Mobile home or trailer	694	197	694	197	—	
Other	300	173	300	173	15	
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	8 312	5 608	8 312	5 608	430	
2 persons	10 174	6 388	10 174	6 388	510	
3 persons	5 102	3 147	5 102	3 147	283	
4 persons	4 450	2 611	4 450	2 611	195	
5 persons	1 756	993	1 756	993	95	
6 or more persons	700	424	700	424	29	
Median, occupied housing units	2.18	2.12	2.18	2.12	2.18	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.33	2.37	2.33	2.25	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	2.11	
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	30 267	19 037	30 267	19 037	1 534	
1.01 to 1.50	186	104	186	104	15	
1.51 or more	41	30	41	30	3	
Mean	43	43	43	43	46	
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 874	9 243	15 874	9 243	416	
Less than \$20,000	142	42	142	42	4	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	172	45	172	45	13	
\$30,000 to \$39,999	412	254	412	254	50	
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1 425	958	1 425	958	123	
\$50,000 to \$59,999	3 280	2 187	3 280	2 187	136	
\$60,000 to \$69,999	6 513	3 972	6 513	3 972	79	
\$70,000 to \$79,999	2 312	1 488	2 312	1 488	8	
\$80,000 to \$89,999	419	295	419	295	1	
\$90,000 to \$99,999	497	212	497	212	2	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	116 800	111 300	116 800	111 300	82 500	
\$150,000 to \$249,999	134 100	124 600	134 100	124 600	86 700	
\$250,000 to \$299,999						
\$300,000 or more						
Median (dollars)						
Mean (dollars)						
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 103	7 503	10 103	7 503	874	
Median contract rent (dollars)	391	388	391	388	385	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	379	372	379	372	362	
With meals included in rent	453	441	453	441	540	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	9 587	7 194	9 587	7 194	847	
No meals included in rent	472	275	472	275	22	
Mean contract rent (dollars)						
No cash rent						

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA		Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County	
	Total	Pittsfield city	Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9006	
Occupied housing units	610	565	610	565	250	
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	192	165	192	165	93	
Percent of occupied housing units	31.5	29.2	31.5	29.2	37.2	
Renter-occupied housing units	418	400	418	400	157	
Percent of occupied housing units	68.5	70.8	68.5	70.8	62.8	
ROOMS						
1 room	12	12	12	12	6	
2 rooms	22	22	22	22	4	
3 rooms	100	95	100	95	22	
4 rooms	126	118	126	118	55	
5 rooms	116	105	116	105	44	
6 rooms	115	108	115	108	49	
7 rooms	52	46	52	46	29	
8 or more rooms	67	59	67	59	41	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.4	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.0	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	168	140	168	140	69	
1, attached	24	24	24	24	13	
2 or 3	147	145	147	145	90	
4 to 9	114	112	114	112	50	
10 to 19	53	49	53	49	14	
20 to 49	69	61	69	61	11	
50 or more	10	10	10	10	1	
Mobile home or trailer	17	17	17	17	1	
Other	2	1	2	1	2	
	6	6	6	6	2	
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	172	161	172	161	68	
2 persons	149	137	149	137	53	
3 persons	131	120	131	120	50	
4 persons	82	73	82	73	32	
5 persons	48	46	48	46	24	
6 or more persons	28	28	28	28	13	
Median, occupied housing units	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.57	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.80	2.89	2.80	2.89	2.79	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.20	2.19	2.20	2.19	2.45	
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	589	544	589	544	247	
1.01 to 1.50	18	18	18	18	3	
1.51 or more	3	3	3	3	2	
Mean	52	53	52	53	49	
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	145	126	145	126	61	
Less than \$20,000	1	1	1	1	1	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	5	5	5	2	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	14	14	14	14	13	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	30	30	30	30	24	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	39	32	39	32	15	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	35	29	35	29	5	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	17	14	17	14	2	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	1	1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	1	1	1	
\$300,000 or more	2	2	2	2	1	
Mean (dollars)	90,300	87,200	90,300	87,200	72,100	
Mean (dollars)	104,000	94,800	104,000	94,800	76,600	
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	417	399	417	399	157	
Median contract rent (dollars)	386	382	386	382	378	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	362	355	362	355	347	
With meals included in rent	2	2	2	2	1	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	287	287	287	287	137	
No meals included in rent	407	407	407	407	151	
No cash rent	6	5	6	5	2	

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (PI)
Occupied housing units	139	139
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	66	66
Percent of occupied housing units	47.5	47.5
Renter-occupied housing units	73	73
Percent of occupied housing units	52.5	52.5
ROOMS		
1 room	6	6
2 rooms	9	9
3 rooms	26	26
4 rooms	18	18
5 rooms	19	19
6 rooms	22	22
7 rooms	21	21
8 or more rooms	18	18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.5	3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1 detached	57	57
1 attached	5	5
2	18	18
3 or 4	23	23
5 to 9	13	13
10 to 19	18	18
20 to 49	—	—
50 or more	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—
Other	5	5
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	25	25
2 persons	33	33
3 persons	23	23
4 persons	12	12
5 persons	15	15
6 or more persons	11	11
Median, occupied housing units	3.00	3.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.64	3.64
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.65	2.65
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	121	121
1.01 to 1.50	11	11
1.51 or more	7	7
Mean	.76	.76
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	43	43
Less than \$20,000	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18	18
\$150,000 to \$199,999	9	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	4
\$300,000 or more	6	6
Median (dollars)	144 800	144 800
Mean (dollars)	159 900	159 900
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	71	71
Median contract rent (dollars)	455	455
Mean contract rent (dollars)	463	463
With meals included in rent	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	194	194
No meals included in rent	67	67
No cash rent	2	2

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA		Berkshire County (pt.)	
	Pittsfield	MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city
Occupied housing units	217		217	156
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	81		81	47
Percent of occupied housing units	37.3		37.3	30.1
Renter-occupied housing units	136		136	109
Percent of occupied housing units	62.7		62.7	69.9
ROOMS				
1 room	10		10	4
2 rooms	11		11	4
3 rooms	35		35	27
4 rooms	42		42	33
5 rooms	31		31	24
6 rooms	42		42	29
7 rooms	16		16	11
8 rooms	31		31	20
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9		4.9	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.0		4.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	76		76	40
1, attached	6		6	4
2, detached	35		35	33
3 or 4	40		40	34
5 to 9	25		25	18
10 to 19	19		19	18
20 to 49	8		8	7
50 or more	2		2	1
Mobile home or trailer	2		2	1
Other	4		4	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	59		59	42
2 persons	47		47	29
3 persons	46		46	37
4 persons	32		32	22
5 persons	17		17	17
6 persons	11		11	9
7 persons	11		11	11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.55		2.55	2.69
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.07		3.07	3.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.29		2.29	2.52
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	205		205	148
1.01 to 1.50	8		8	7
1.51 to 2.00	4		4	1
2.01 or more .....	.66		.66	.67
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	64		64	33
Less than \$20,000	1		1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1		1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1		1	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3		3	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3		3	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	26		26	16
\$150,000 to \$199,999	13		13	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999	7		7	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5		5	2
\$300,000 or more	2		2	1
Median	137,500		137,500	123,900
Mean	158,200		158,200	142,600
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	136		136	109
Median contract rent (dollars)	419		419	420
Mean contract rent (dollars)	410		410	407
With meals included in rent	—		—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—		—	—
No meals included in rent	131		131	108
No cash rent	3		3	1

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA		Berkshire County (pt.)	
	Pittsfield, MA	Total	Pittsfield city	
Occupied housing units	30 341	30 341	19 070	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	20 162	20 162	11 588	
Percent of occupied housing units	66.5	66.5	60.8	
Renter-occupied housing units	10 179	10 179	7 482	
Percent of occupied housing units	33.5	33.5	39.2	
ROOMS				
1 room	299	299	243	
2 rooms	821	821	545	
3 rooms	1 844	1 844	1 011	
4 rooms	4 383	4 383	2 883	
5 rooms	5 792	5 792	3 679	
6 rooms	7 099	7 099	4 675	
7 rooms	4 171	4 171	2 476	
8 or more rooms	4 932	4 932	2 568	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.9	2.9	2.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	18 290	18 290	10 244	
1, attached	482	482	351	
2	4 204	4 204	3 224	
3 or 4	2 965	2 965	2 350	
5 or 6	1 070	1 070	740	
10 to 19	1 087	1 087	740	
20 to 49	511	511	329	
50 or more	441	441	386	
Mobile home or trailer	692	692	197	
Other	296	296	172	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	8 267	8 267	5 578	
2 persons	10 164	10 164	6 523	
3 persons	5 073	5 073	3 122	
4 persons	4 431	4 431	2 599	
5 persons	1 744	1 744	986	
6 or more persons	692	692	418	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.18	2.18	2.12	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.77	2.77	2.53	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.71	1.71	1.71	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	30 120	30 120	18 939	
1.01 to 1.50	182	182	101	
1.51 or more	39	39	30	
Mean	43	43	43	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 821	15 821	9 219	
Less than \$20,000	142	142	21	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 424	1 424	853	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	411	411	253	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1 424	1 424	957	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 275	3 275	2 186	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6 492	6 492	3 960	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2 299	2 299	1 142	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	415	415	130	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	495	495	211	
\$300,000 or more	116 800	116 800	111 200	
Median (dollars)	134 000	134 000	124 600	
Mean (dollars)	10 018	10 018	7 438	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 018	10 018	7 438	
Median contract rent (dollars)	390	390	388	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	378	378	371	
With meals included in rent	44	44	34	
Mean (dollars)	45	45	45	
No meals included in rent	9 506	9 506	7 130	
No cash rent	468	468	274	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County									
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005	Tract 9006	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	
	Total											
ANCESTRY	All persons	79 271	48 622	3 764	5 254	3 155	5 382	2 704	4 594	2 943	5 453	5 774
	Ancestry specified	74 367	45 556	3 520	4 905	2 886	5 091	2 556	4 221	2 746	5 308	5 462
	Single ancestry	38 382	24 037	2 160	2 511	1 401	2 701	1 375	2 246	2 587	2 599	2 599
	Multiple ancestry	35 985	21 519	1 360	2 394	1 485	2 390	1 181	2 000	1 363	2 771	2 863
	Ancestry undesignated or not reported	4 904	3 066	244	349	269	291	148	373	197	145	312
	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
	Total ancestries reported	158 542	97 244	7 528	10 508	6 310	10 764	5 408	9 188	5 886	10 906	11 548
	Arab	581	484	33	17	20	101	38	27	21	51	51
	Austrian	547	292	—	29	6	8	21	19	37	71	46
	Belgian	84	52	—	—	—	7	13	—	5	—	19
Canadian	3 331	2 033	29	15	12	11	5	—	20	—	7	
Czech	144	111	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	40	—	
Danish	347	193	37	—	—	26	38	—	—	—	54	
Dutch	1 882	1 089	86	163	72	89	59	123	101	110	126	
English	13 338	6 791	448	538	356	776	519	600	502	1 040	895	
Finnish	136	126	7	7	—	30	7	7	6	34	—	
French (except Basque)	13 244	8 126	819	1 392	604	1 061	320	829	450	662	713	
French Canadian	3 914	2 471	194	188	211	236	168	174	152	300	305	
German	12 585	6 466	370	468	429	787	313	439	556	995	1 046	
Greek	549	350	50	52	5	25	13	33	24	105	105	
Hungarian	331	201	24	28	—	—	—	—	—	32	8	
Irish	22 862	14 185	807	1 651	1 014	1 611	959	1 310	937	1 470	1 688	
Italian	15 067	10 536	637	1 001	666	1 047	534	933	633	1 188	1 478	
Lithuanian	452	352	30	8	—	73	7	40	10	15	64	
Polish	7 835	4 845	284	385	288	788	156	471	233	504	520	
Portuguese	542	347	19	46	15	39	18	43	11	7	37	
Romanian	42	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	
Russian	1 093	616	34	36	36	81	75	26	34	122	92	
Scotch-Irish	1 410	705	64	88	24	84	41	55	50	154	60	
Scottish	2 311	1 193	59	86	49	130	85	63	81	294	177	
Slovak	325	133	—	6	16	28	—	11	—	—	—	
Slovakian African	44	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	
Swedish	1 112	555	42	32	4	27	24	12	23	136	141	
Swiss	218	107	8	6	—	—	—	—	11	19	24	
Ukrainian	218	107	8	6	—	—	—	—	11	19	24	
United States or American	552	381	10	28	14	45	36	53	18	55	28	
United States or American (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	2 104	1 123	99	186	139	16	39	63	51	98	144	
West Indian	31	23	11	7	21	11	27	15	6	60	67	
Yugoslavian	81	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Other ancestries	52 738	33 491	3 288	3 656	2 122	3 543	1 790	3 796	1 862	3 079	3 559	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	46	46	34	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	—
	Central American	96	56	—	—	—	8	—	—	33	9	—
	Guatemalan	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduran	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	—	—
	Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panamanian	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Salvadoran	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
	South American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South American	34	23	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colombian	15	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Costa Rican	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	17	17	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield city, Berkshire County—Con.				Remainder of Berkshire County						
	Tract 901D	Tract 9011	Tract 9012	Tract 9111	Tract 9121	Tract 9131	Tract 9141	Tract 9231	Tract 9241	Tract 9321 (pt.)	Tract 9351 (pt.)
ANCESTRY											
All persons.....	5 761	3 806	32	3 032	7 155	5 069	5 849	3 479	2 408	1 959	1 698
Ancestry specified.....	2 326	2 137	32	1 583	3 259	2 440	2 913	3 310	2 162	1 888	1 677
Single ancestry.....	2 936	2 437	32	1 583	3 259	2 440	2 913	3 310	2 162	1 888	1 677
Multiple ancestry.....	2 339	1 430	28	1 583	3 549	2 183	2 584	1 637	1 104	949	857
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	499	239	—	121	368	446	352	209	136	122	84
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported.....	11 522	7 612	64	6 064	14 310	10 138	11 698	6 958	4 816	3 918	3 396
Arab.....	22	12	—	8	21	4	—	19	20	7	18
Austrian.....	24	8	—	39	12	27	97	—	46	10	17
Belgian.....	11	11	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	48	30	—	28	13	36	10	20	6	2	13
Czech.....	14	—	—	—	8	9	7	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	—	6	—	57	—	—	—	7	10	3	8
Dutch.....	—	—	—	21	42	8	—	—	—	—	—
English.....	45	105	10	72	136	196	162	32	96	52	47
French.....	67	439	18	712	489	1 006	1 311	538	676	388	421
French (except Basque).....	7	21	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	826	432	18	582	1 288	630	929	814	217	452	206
French Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German.....	338	205	10	147	313	167	336	308	33	93	46
Greek.....	773	571	—	494	1 407	883	814	804	437	396	353
Hungarian.....	65	—	—	24	15	88	24	—	9	8	6
Irish.....	13	16	—	17	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Italian.....	1 577	1 161	—	742	2 734	1 573	1 512	615	523	592	456
Italian (except Italian American).....	1 635	710	4	742	930	712	1 282	453	236	191	314
Japanese.....	38	23	—	23	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	21	15	—	30	—	37	7	—	4	7	20
Polish.....	718	498	—	348	633	334	430	758	191	176	120
Portuguese.....	14	98	—	30	40	22	66	7	12	2	16
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	47	33	—	65	91	—	16	—	17	—	—
Scotch-Irish.....	58	27	—	75	173	85	—	23	112	23	62
Scottish.....	41	16	—	178	209	100	159	35	77	59	34
Scotch-Irish American.....	—	—	—	—	—	186	152	115	123	73	92
Subsaharan African.....	—	5	—	14	—	53	41	6	13	3	5
Swedish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss.....	41	73	—	137	84	90	89	63	45	15	34
Ukrainian.....	26	13	—	6	54	—	—	—	13	2	5
United States or American.....	50	44	—	23	64	53	31	20	5	—	—
United States or American (except Hispanic origin groups).....	178	90	—	73	211	89	251	88	74	137	98
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	24	17	—	6	116	32	8	11	54	1	14
Yugoslavian.....	6	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	26	—	—
Other ancestries.....	4 093	2 699	4	1 638	4 163	3 618	3 819	2 159	1 608	1 235	1 007
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	28	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County				
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	79 271	79 271	48 622	3 764	5 254	3 155	5 382	2 704
Native	76 350	76 350	46 585	3 421	4 956	3 068	5 215	2 613
Foreign born	2 921	2 921	2 037	343	298	87	167	91
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	397	397	316	72	60	6	24	—
Persons 5 years and over	74 115	74 115	45 311	3 527	4 777	2 937	4 961	2 541
In linguistically isolated households	671	671	527	127	98	6	44	—
Speak a language other than English	5 023	5 023	3 487	473	509	167	317	110
Do not speak English "very well"	1 543	1 543	1 186	144	211	25	133	35
Speak Spanish	627	627	441	83	82	40	91	17
Do not speak English "very well"	189	189	123	10	17	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	40	40	14	—	—	—	—	8
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	355	355	339	101	48	—	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	206	206	206	65	48	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	162	162	162	82	48	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	18 251	18 251	10 866	608	1 053	683	1 252	649
Preprimary school	1 622	1 622	1 013	72	148	48	94	69
Public school	1 005	1 005	631	68	90	20	73	36
Elementary or high school	12 310	12 310	7 196	382	703	484	871	410
Public school	10 649	10 649	6 379	365	641	386	601	283
College	4 319	4 319	2 657	154	202	151	287	170
Public college	3 383	3 383	2 220	145	183	112	280	132
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	53 835	53 835	33 005	2 712	3 279	2 101	3 547	1 949
Less than 9th grade	3 363	3 363	2 200	448	295	119	258	46
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 209	7 209	5 041	490	900	324	657	184
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 909	18 909	11 665	963	1 202	863	1 392	566
Same college, no degree	8 627	8 627	5 231	473	431	390	492	262
Associate degree	4 167	4 167	2 527	95	208	158	298	227
Bachelor's degree	7 214	7 214	3 806	119	141	141	316	445
Graduate or professional degree	4 346	4 346	2 535	124	107	106	132	219
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.4	80.4	78.1	65.4	63.6	78.9	74.2	88.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.5	21.5	19.2	9.0	7.4	11.8	12.7	34.1
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	221	221	263	459	442	320	359	52
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 267	1 267	1 316	1 295	1 405	1 348	1 333	1 490
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 798	1 798	1 871	2 034	1 698	1 930	1 550	1 721
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	74 115	74 115	45 311	3 527	4 777	2 937	4 961	2 541
Same house	45 232	45 232	26 288	1 161	2 032	1 759	2 857	1 599
Different house in United States	28 207	28 207	18 616	2 258	2 675	1 178	2 083	929
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 407	13 407	11 297	1 451	1 676	761	1 278	513
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5 182	5 182	1 618	84	243	152	300	170
Different MSA/PMSA	6 635	6 635	4 215	453	457	141	392	205
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	2 983	2 983	1 486	270	299	124	113	41
Abroad	676	676	457	108	70	—	21	13
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	55 184	55 184	48 622	3 764	5 254	3 155	5 382	2 704
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	30 583	30 583	26 625	158	783	1 923	3 452	1 697
Rural population	24 087	24 087	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	9 622	9 622	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	201	201	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	36 661	36 661	21 938	1 302	2 235	1 511	2 507	1 310
Car, truck, or van	32 412	32 412	19 249	959	1 643	1 396	2 338	1 204
Drive alone	28 188	28 188	16 449	800	1 251	1 143	2 030	1 134
Carpooled	4 224	4 224	2 800	155	392	253	308	70
Public transportation (including taxicab)	927	927	730	69	170	39	72	14
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	838	838	654	69	134	39	65	8
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	28	28	15	—	—	—	7	—
Walked	1 934	1 934	1 375	250	373	48	42	60
Other means	339	339	194	28	33	16	26	5
Worked at home	1 049	1 049	390	—	16	12	29	27
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.14	1.10	1.07	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.8	15.8	14.7	13.9	13.9	15.3	14.3	14.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 245	1 245	746	55	121	41	131	24
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7 612	7 612	4 374	182	462	367	548	248
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10 966	10 966	6 773	463	566	385	732	382
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6 188	6 188	3 695	219	313	222	404	299
All other times	9 601	9 601	5 960	383	757	484	663	330
Worked in MSA of residence	32 973	32 973	20 593	1 219	2 100	1 408	2 401	1 238
Pittsfield city	23 190	23 190	17 245	986	1 622	1 182	2 043	1 071
Cheshire town	208	208	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dartmouth town	2 329	2 329	935	41	114	80	59	30
Hinsdale town	275	275	33	—	—	4	23	—
Lanesborough town	1 420	1 420	798	26	111	54	132	27
Richmond town	209	209	55	7	—	—	—	11
Lee town	2 174	2 174	375	42	61	40	62	6
Lenox town	2 422	2 422	1 005	100	153	23	65	87
Stockbridge town	745	745	39	17	17	—	—	72
Worked outside MSA of residence	3 688	3 688	1 345	83	135	103	106	72
Columbia County, NY	103	103	46	—	—	14	11	8
Albany-Schenectady-Tray, NY MSA	284	284	164	—	5	—	8	—
Springfield, MA MSA	353	353	121	16	—	—	8	6
West Stockbridge town	79	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Barrington town	756	756	241	8	41	30	38	7
Williamstown town	174	174	58	—	9	—	11	—
Adams town	343	343	86	—	16	10	—	6
North Adams city	619	619	194	17	32	23	—	—
Area 18	59	59	27	—	—	—	—	—
Area 19	61	61	15	—	—	—	—	—
Area 20	320	320	115	16	8	6	5	—
Worked elsewhere	537	537	261	18	24	13	25	45

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield city, Berkshire County—Con.						
	Tract 9006	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9012
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	4 594	2 943	5 453	5 774	5 761	3 806	32
Native.....	4 494	2 870	5 213	5 573	5 548	3 586	28
Foreign born	100	73	240	201	213	220	4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	40	8	14	31	36	25	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 236	2 742	5 171	5 367	5 383	3 637	32
In linguistically isolated households	40	22	35	67	67	41	—
Speak a language other than English	268	169	371	418	416	265	4
Do not speak English "very well"	104	42	109	152	139	92	—
Speak Spanish	48	15	52	13	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	39	—	27	13	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	5	6	69	39	47	18	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	22	27	32	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 082	664	1 420	1 421	1 346	676	12
Preprimary school	129	52	90	87	152	72	—
Public school	95	28	20	63	99	39	—
Elementary or high school	758	421	946	949	840	420	12
Public school	692	383	829	854	740	377	12
College	195	191	384	385	354	184	—
Public college	177	178	290	290	299	134	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 902	2 015	3 785	3 830	3 960	2 905	20
Less than 9th grade	282	148	50	132	172	242	8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	627	324	194	354	597	384	6
High school graduates (includes equivalency)	1 226	926	1 114	1 372	1 372	1 036	6
Some college, no degree	480	257	690	693	694	369	—
Associate degree	146	118	256	378	377	266	—
Bachelor's degree	95	146	889	658	511	348	—
Graduate or professional degree	46	96	707	501	237	260	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.7	76.6	93.6	87.3	80.6	78.5	30.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.9	12.0	42.2	30.3	18.9	20.9	—
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	348	247	94	130	130	130	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 555	1 217	1 125	1 084	1 391	1 083	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 186	1 995	1 848	1 829	1 966	1 775	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	4 236	2 742	5 171	5 367	5 383	3 637	32
Same house	2 083	1 567	3 809	2 977	3 542	2 820	32
Different house in United States	2 117	1 151	1 323	2 266	1 833	803	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 372	628	823	1 249	1 081	465	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	94	37	77	171	173	117	—
Different MSA/PMSA	438	421	370	674	482	182	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	213	65	53	172	97	39	—
Abroad	36	24	39	124	8	14	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	4 594	2 943	5 453	5 774	5 761	3 806	32
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 708	2 045	4 410	3 036	4 303	3 082	28
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 749	1 395	2 720	2 805	2 750	1 644	10
Car, truck, or van	1 512	1 251	2 437	2 499	2 541	1 461	10
Grove alone	1 187	1 094	2 222	2 012	2 304	1 266	6
Carpooled	325	159	277	237	195	195	4
Public transportation (including taxicab)	96	47	75	51	58	39	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	86	47	75	42	50	39	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Walked	111	54	68	185	75	109	—
Other means	—	17	7	47	13	2	—
Worked at home	30	24	71	85	63	33	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	1.07	1.06	1.10	1.05	1.07	1.25
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.5	19.5	16.1	13.4	14.2	15.3	3.8
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	94	113	43	27	55	36	6
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	432	373	448	458	524	332	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	417	417	1 027	927	869	588	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	271	159	540	513	488	267	—
All other times	505	309	591	795	751	388	4
Worked in MSA of residence	1 635	1 277	2 440	2 672	2 643	1 550	10
Pittsfield city	1 407	1 034	2 099	2 257	2 200	1 334	10
Cheshire town	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakton town	86	61	107	92	171	94	—
Hinsdale town	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Lanesborough town	53	57	52	97	128	61	—
Richmond town	—	—	5	17	15	—	—
Lee town	21	16	45	34	26	22	—
Lenox town	61	94	126	168	93	35	—
Stockbridge town	3	9	6	7	10	4	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	114	118	280	133	107	94	—
Columbia County, NY	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	—	9	82	33	15	12	—
Springfield, MA MSA	—	10	44	21	8	8	—
West Stockbridge town	—	6	11	—	—	—	—
Great Barrington town	17	10	6	31	33	20	—
Williamstown town	9	5	7	—	—	—	—
Adams town	5	—	23	—	—	8	—
North Adams city	26	13	58	18	10	7	—
Area 18	—	21	6	—	—	—	—
Area 19	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Area 20	8	17	8	13	19	15	—
Worked elsewhere	21	27	35	17	22	14	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Berkshire County							
	Tract 9111	Tract 9121	Tract 9131	Tract 9141	Tract 9231	Tract 9241	Tract 9321 (pt.)	Tract 9351 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 032	7 155	5 069	5 849	3 479	2 408	1 959	1 698
Native	2 981	7 025	4 800	5 717	3 396	2 272	1 918	1 656
Foreign born	51	130	269	132	83	136	41	42
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	9	18	18	12	17	7	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 845	6 676	4 793	5 486	3 254	2 311	1 831	1 608
In linguistically isolated households	—	9	43	18	28	35	11	—
Speak a language other than English	88	271	349	334	206	182	52	54
Do not speak English "very well"	—	22	79	75	80	62	27	12
Speak Spanish	—	40	47	—	17	61	6	15
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	15	—	—	35	4	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	8	—	—	—	5	—	3	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	773	1 851	1 154	1 249	899	571	437	451
Preprimary school	70	154	94	99	72	33	42	45
Public school	70	86	56	56	50	14	19	23
Elementary or high school	535	1 247	715	916	651	409	314	327
Public school	493	1 041	626	707	609	224	275	295
College	168	450	345	234	176	129	81	79
Public college	138	329	185	191	150	52	69	49
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 025	4 704	3 581	4 023	2 303	1 728	1 296	1 170
Less than 9th grade	96	209	206	241	215	82	79	35
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	216	461	304	564	290	88	177	68
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	751	1 824	965	1 460	965	394	544	341
Some college, no degree	371	744	571	730	323	297	188	172
Associate degree	168	429	360	240	140	93	101	109
Bachelor's degree	272	725	722	553	275	465	141	255
Graduate or professional degree	151	312	453	235	95	309	66	190
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.6	85.8	85.8	80.0	78.1	90.2	80.2	91.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.9	22.0	32.8	19.6	16.1	44.8	16.0	38.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	234	112	102	121	324	28	235	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 109	1 361	1 059	1 154	1 354	691	1 177	1 293
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 925	1 910	1 353	1 794	1 848	1 033	2 122	1 737
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 845	6 676	4 793	5 486	3 254	2 311	1 831	1 608
Some house	1 882	4 441	3 037	3 731	2 219	1 545	1 083	1 056
Different house in United States	957	2 219	1 650	1 747	1 035	699	742	542
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	376	782	231	103	231	10	182	195
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	252	562	693	1 023	357	221	336	120
Different MSA/PMSA	172	620	554	353	101	339	121	160
Not in an MSA/PMSA	157	255	172	268	346	129	103	67
Abroad	6	16	106	8	—	67	6	10
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	1 175	5 128	—	—	—	—	259	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	980	2 886	—	—	—	—	92	—
Rural population	1 857	2 027	5 069	5 849	3 479	2 408	1 700	1 698
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	674	1 230	1 666	3 067	1 699	551	578	157
On farms	14	—	—	44	53	16	26	48
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 574	3 454	2 276	2 893	1 707	1 038	930	851
Car, truck, or van	1 470	3 189	1 954	2 478	1 589	844	866	773
Drive alone	1 301	2 815	1 748	2 171	1 416	766	797	725
Carpooled	169	374	206	307	173	78	69	48
Public transportation (including taxicab)	7	45	33	56	30	11	13	2
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	45	25	56	30	11	11	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	8	—	—	1	2	—
Walked	29	162	92	186	16	51	13	10
Other means	23	11	26	36	—	25	14	10
Worked at home	45	47	171	137	72	107	24	56
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	15.6	16.9	16.6	21.5	17.5	20.0	20.2
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	32	79	29	125	126	28	61	19
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	360	809	366	635	516	277	516	177
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	529	1 068	703	805	311	294	239	244
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	180	555	439	463	258	294	112	192
All other times	428	896	568	728	424	217	217	163
Worked in MSA of residence	1 391	3 140	1 977	2 344	1 221	728	865	714
Pittsfield city	917	1 900	781	538	807	136	430	436
Cheshire town	4	7	—	—	181	—	2	2
Dolton town	64	956	29	60	57	7	193	28
Hinsdale town	6	71	—	—	—	—	160	5
Lanesborough town	304	96	37	23	115	2	38	7
Richmond town	—	—	7	15	—	—	—	—
Lee town	17	22	204	1 383	6	129	9	132
Lenox town	66	70	816	253	37	94	26	55
Stockbridge town	13	18	103	72	18	360	7	20
Worked outside MSA of residence	183	314	299	549	486	310	65	137
Columbia County, NY	—	—	11	16	—	6	—	24
Albany-Schenectady-Tray, NY MSA	6	31	53	7	—	7	2	29
Springfield, MA MSA	14	54	37	75	12	14	14	12
West Stockbridge town	—	—	—	28	—	20	—	14
Great Barrington town	16	28	67	204	6	152	2	40
Williamstown town	46	—	—	26	38	2	2	2
Adams town	13	26	8	—	193	4	6	4
North Adams city	48	47	52	68	191	7	1	11
Area 18	23	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Area 19	—	43	—	—	—	—	3	—
Area 20	—	21	33	75	—	45	27	4
Worked elsewhere	18	63	38	50	33	57	7	10

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)			Pittsfield city, Berkshire County					
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	62 883	62 883	38 740	3 143	4 089	2 524	4 215	2 178	
In labor force	40 063	40 063	24 260	1 619	2 559	1 637	2 667	1 389	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.7	63.7	62.6	51.5	62.6	64.9	63.3	63.8	
Civilian labor force	39 995	39 995	24 214	1 619	2 552	1 637	2 667	1 389	
Employed	37 454	37 454	22 379	1 346	2 301	1 549	2 533	1 332	
Unemployed	2 541	2 541	1 835	273	251	88	134	57	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.4	7.6	16.9	9.8	5.4	5.0	4.1	
Not in labor force	22 820	22 820	14 480	1 524	1 530	887	1 548	789	
Institutionalized persons	1 413	1 413	499	28	126	117	23	—	
Enrolled in school	2 524	2 524	1 556	127	98	84	138	—	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	10 486	10 486	7 029	880	607	436	737	392	
Females 16 years and over	33 319	33 319	20 742	1 798	2 145	1 375	2 299	1 122	
In labor force	18 305	18 305	11 087	733	1 172	814	1 294	634	
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.9	54.9	53.5	40.8	54.6	59.2	56.3	56.5	
Civilian labor force	18 302	18 302	11 087	733	1 172	814	1 294	634	
Employed	17 328	17 328	10 373	632	1 087	788	1 233	607	
Unemployed	974	974	714	101	85	26	61	27	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.3	6.4	13.8	7.3	3.2	4.7	4.3	
With own children under 6 years	4 621	4 621	3 052	330	364	180	392	183	
In labor force	2 725	2 725	1 677	175	183	120	232	93	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 154	5 154	2 941	112	343	182	321	156	
In labor force	4 033	4 033	2 251	70	243	142	256	119	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	6 120	6 120	3 937	274	554	245	507	210	
All parents present in household in labor force	3 482	3 482	2 067	116	273	169	295	99	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	11 632	11 632	6 787	372	653	475	783	371	
All parents present in household in labor force	8 459	8 459	4 826	183	447	324	574	259	
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 016	4 016	2 376	139	246	196	311	107	
Not enrolled in school	959	959	593	67	117	52	117	10	
Unemployed or not in labor force	400	400	235	55	51	15	54	—	
Not high school graduate	391	391	255	35	59	38	35	5	
Employed	111	111	74	—	18	23	—	5	
Unemployed	88	88	67	22	17	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	192	192	114	13	24	15	35	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	37 454	37 454	22 379	1 346	2 301	1 549	2 533	1 332	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 496	4 496	2 577	90	85	110	292	201	
Professional specialty occupations	6 438	6 438	3 773	208	256	136	301	293	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 453	1 453	782	16	64	47	105	74	
Sales occupations	4 565	4 565	2 751	120	208	177	286	260	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 009	6 009	3 709	242	414	337	502	188	
Private household occupations	120	120	72	—	37	—	17	—	
Protective service occupations	469	469	330	21	52	—	51	8	
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 776	4 776	3 134	250	622	240	375	102	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	435	435	157	14	47	7	—	13	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 554	4 554	2 610	245	254	233	237	85	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 230	2 230	1 326	92	149	112	197	55	
Transportation and material moving occupations	974	974	598	42	66	32	67	23	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	935	935	560	20	78	66	103	30	
Construction	2 749	2 749	1 486	176	157	102	174	100	
Manufacturing	8 099	8 099	4 749	250	421	314	609	257	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	1 705	1 705	1 071	77	67	65	153	89	
Wholesale and retail trade	8 342	8 342	5 242	198	598	501	534	255	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 065	2 065	1 275	62	102	68	141	94	
Business and repair services	1 590	1 590	1 000	54	107	35	117	73	
Professional and related services	9 334	9 334	5 656	380	517	386	583	369	
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	37 454	37 454	22 379	1 346	2 301	1 549	2 533	1 332	
Private wage and salary workers	30 564	30 564	18 568	1 100	1 976	1 373	2 124	1 086	
Government workers	4 351	4 351	2 607	141	236	136	289	153	
Local government workers	2 572	2 572	1 515	64	117	73	209	76	
Self-employed workers	2 461	2 461	1 164	105	89	40	114	86	
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	43 369	43 369	26 248	1 778	2 770	1 703	2 939	1 552	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	31 356	31 356	19 133	1 435	1 963	1 238	2 185	1 103	
50 to 52 weeks	23 808	23 808	14 354	969	1 349	964	1 689	904	
40 to 49 weeks	2 931	2 931	1 875	127	194	127	194	94	
27 to 39 weeks	1 660	1 660	986	108	174	50	79	38	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 764	6 764	3 956	141	405	276	407	281	
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	49 139	49 139	30 133	2 160	3 275	1 926	3 420	1 686	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 473	1 473	1 005	122	174	71	164	35	
With a mobility limitation	972	972	672	102	91	46	95	28	
In labor force	203	203	124	—	28	11	34	—	
With a self-care limitation	878	878	604	58	98	53	105	14	
With a work disability	4 400	4 400	3 051	430	484	171	410	72	
In labor force	1 658	1 658	1 055	137	121	66	173	12	
Prevented from working	2 283	2 283	1 716	274	314	81	214	47	
No work disability	44 739	44 739	27 082	1 730	2 791	1 755	3 010	1 614	
In labor force	36 790	36 790	22 246	1 407	2 357	1 531	2 459	1 303	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 263	12 263	8 062	955	681	481	772	492	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 989	1 989	1 311	226	149	99	146	76	
With a mobility limitation	1 659	1 659	1 110	226	116	73	121	65	
With a self-care limitation	1 241	1 241	796	96	97	49	110	51	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	3 113	3 113	2 256	220	308	124	197	132	
Mean family income (dollars)	21 378	21 378	21 216	12 684	14 790	17 386	17 098	34 991	
1 worker	5 663	5 663	3 584	236	361	198	491	200	
Mean family income (dollars)	40 312	40 312	39 024	13 825	20 211	28 280	30 356	68 170	
2 or more workers	12 797	12 797	7 441	319	609	537	880	514	
Mean family income (dollars)	56 379	56 379	54 919	36 505	40 365	44 956	55 591	79 543	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield city, Berkshire County—Con.						
	Tract 9006	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9012
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	3 529	2 361	4 311	4 510	4 599	3 249	32
In labor force	2 152	1 504	2 838	3 097	3 045	1 735	18
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.0	63.7	65.8	68.7	66.2	53.4	56.3
Civilian labor force	2 145	1 504	2 832	3 079	3 045	1 727	18
Employed	1 782	1 422	2 756	2 831	2 865	1 622	10
Unemployed	363	82	76	248	180	75	8
Percent of civilian labor force	16.9	5.5	2.7	8.1	5.9	4.3	44.4
Not in labor force	1 377	857	1 473	1 413	1 554	1 514	14
Institutionalized persons	—	101	—	12	92	—	—
Enrolled in school	91	117	262	175	213	112	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	548	322	718	684	720	977	8
Females 16 years and over	1 851	1 234	2 243	2 417	2 475	1 765	18
In labor force	995	628	1 283	1 372	1 401	761	4
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.8	50.6	57.2	56.8	56.6	43.1	22.2
Civilian labor force	995	624	1 283	1 372	1 401	761	4
Employed	868	595	1 283	1 254	1 294	728	4
Unemployed	127	29	—	118	107	33	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	4.6	—	8.6	7.6	4.3	—
With own children under 6 years	306	176	257	364	303	193	—
In labor force	160	89	152	179	165	129	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	316	164	425	382	376	158	6
In labor force	218	143	339	329	310	82	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	441	239	335	456	443	233	—
All parents present in household in labor force	199	115	172	249	223	157	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	688	391	938	925	787	396	8
All parents present in household in labor force	408	325	734	768	582	222	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	238	155	284	237	299	152	12
Not enrolled in school	93	29	35	28	43	17	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	50	5	—	—	—	5	—
Not high school graduates	72	—	—	—	—	11	—
Employed	22	—	—	—	—	6	—
Unemployed	23	—	—	—	—	5	—
Not in labor force	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 782	1 422	2 756	2 831	2 865	1 652	10
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	135	161	550	441	361	131	—
Professional specialty occupations	225	129	732	589	512	392	—
Technicians and related support occupations	74	52	71	111	91	77	—
Sales occupations	165	163	423	339	357	249	4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	221	321	465	318	423	278	—
Private household occupations	5	—	—	13	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	18	30	27	43	36	37	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	368	122	217	383	316	139	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	21	13	6	7	16	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	260	266	146	336	367	183	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	181	104	77	117	165	71	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	54	22	20	118	123	33	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	55	39	22	29	85	33	—
Construction	141	101	114	242	106	73	—
Manufacturing	327	391	578	458	700	438	6
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	101	94	94	89	165	77	—
Wholesale and retail trade	471	306	633	664	750	328	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	89	100	150	182	202	105	—
Business and repair services	100	91	114	148	109	52	—
Professional and related services	398	247	898	794	624	460	—
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 782	1 422	2 756	2 831	2 865	1 652	10
Private wage and salary workers	1 478	1 219	2 198	2 324	2 375	1 305	10
Government workers	202	148	390	301	319	292	—
Local government workers	100	96	260	168	159	193	—
Self-employed workers	102	55	168	198	152	55	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 272	1 663	3 071	3 289	3 315	1 878	18
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 582	1 257	2 266	2 386	2 363	1 349	6
50 to 52 weeks	1 075	981	1 803	1 881	1 802	1 024	6
40 to 49 weeks	176	76	189	276	248	165	—
27 to 39 weeks	136	85	27	132	123	34	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	330	195	483	520	550	364	4
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 900	1 881	3 396	3 647	3 666	2 152	24
With a mobility or self-care limitation	99	90	40	71	100	39	—
With a mobility limitation	87	52	28	51	70	22	—
In labor force	5	—	—	—	27	—	—
With a self-care limitation	55	55	40	28	71	27	—
With a work disability	473	184	141	188	387	111	—
In labor force	101	50	63	97	208	27	—
Prevented from working	342	118	49	76	135	66	—
No work disability	2 427	1 697	3 255	3 459	3 279	2 041	24
In labor force	1 975	1 413	2 585	2 863	2 726	1 609	18
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	622	379	909	833	841	1 089	8
With a mobility or self-care limitation	80	68	53	77	150	183	4
With a mobility limitation	72	46	53	70	121	143	4
With a self-care limitation	51	60	19	32	126	101	4
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	260	80	206	225	212	292	—
Mean family income (dollars)	16 431	32 253	28 130	25 940	22 841	24 140	—
1 worker	341	166	442	451	409	289	—
Mean family income (dollars)	24 607	32 726	87 433	37 193	38 929	34 600	—
2 or more workers	581	560	979	869	1 029	560	4
Mean family income (dollars)	37 542	52 138	73 230	57 465	53 342	55 212	8 615

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Berkshire County							
	Tract 9111	Tract 9121	Tract 9131	Tract 9141	Tract 9231	Tract 9241	Tract 9321 (pt.)	Tract 9351 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 355	5 499	4 121	4 615	2 680	2 036	1 518	1 319
In labor force	1 683	3 740	2 402	3 103	1 891	1 103	989	892
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.5	68.0	58.3	67.2	70.6	54.2	65.2	67.6
Civilian labor force	1 683	3 740	2 396	3 103	1 882	1 103	989	885
Employed	1 600	3 564	2 309	2 983	1 749	1 064	940	866
Unemployed	83	176	87	120	133	39	49	19
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.7	3.6	3.9	7.1	3.5	5.0	2.1
Not in labor force	672	1 759	1 719	1 512	789	933	529	427
Institutionalized persons	—	92	439	124	—	163	81	15
Enrolled in school	91	215	238	115	97	84	63	65
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	304	836	570	697	357	323	199	171
Females 16 years and over	1 200	2 869	2 285	2 339	1 363	1 096	766	659
In labor force	760	1 741	1 129	1 351	878	534	434	391
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.3	60.7	49.4	57.6	64.4	48.7	56.7	59.3
Civilian labor force	760	1 741	1 129	1 351	878	534	434	388
Employed	727	1 644	1 102	1 306	846	520	426	384
Unemployed	33	97	27	45	32	14	8	4
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	5.6	2.4	3.3	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.0
With own children under 6 years	151	436	196	291	212	79	113	91
In labor force	112	322	95	172	164	46	77	60
With own children 6 to 17 years only	241	556	317	421	275	143	132	132
In labor force	198	483	216	345	225	118	101	96
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	227	561	322	416	268	108	169	112
All parents present in household in labor force	168	379	164	246	203	70	116	69
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	537	1 254	677	891	607	252	315	312
All parents present in household in labor force	408	1 003	450	692	462	192	218	208
Persons 16 to 19 years	170	386	266	246	189	192	96	95
Not enrolled in school	60	73	60	67	46	33	20	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	36	13	47	21	19	15	12	2
Not high school graduate	5	13	38	13	11	22	11	2
Employed	—	6	—	13	3	7	6	2
Unemployed	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	7	38	16	8	8	4	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 600	3 564	2 309	2 983	1 749	1 064	940	866
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	138	536	324	335	190	154	133	149
Professional specialty occupations	310	609	551	424	148	314	90	199
Technicians and related support occupations	65	144	90	144	33	18	34	43
Sales occupations	217	365	341	356	208	153	80	94
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	250	609	316	488	314	118	110	95
Private household occupations	—	16	—	16	6	7	—	3
Protective service occupations	4	35	15	30	28	2	14	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	212	332	263	372	146	81	161	75
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	201	20	21	55	31	33	23	36
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	201	446	247	407	283	101	158	101
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	125	249	47	188	129	49	81	17
Transportation and material moving occupations	29	95	29	85	56	15	50	36
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29	107	31	99	57	19	26	7
Construction	124	300	233	245	106	81	96	78
Manufacturing	387	1 037	319	546	490	136	257	178
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	38	176	69	105	103	30	68	45
Wholesale and retail trade	311	790	497	656	327	224	151	144
Finance, insurance, and real estate	90	127	136	97	89	67	40	46
Business and repair services	108	121	108	105	46	30	36	54
Professional and related services	409	776	622	713	362	352	221	223
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 600	3 564	2 309	2 983	1 749	1 064	940	866
Private wage and salary workers	1 248	2 913	1 795	2 460	1 360	799	762	659
Government workers	189	460	231	320	235	105	113	91
Local government workers	103	298	131	205	94	87	67	72
Self-employed workers	154	185	283	203	138	155	65	114
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 779	4 027	2 657	3 343	1 982	1 248	1 085	1 000
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 190	2 902	1 847	2 402	1 489	855	799	739
50 to 52 weeks	994	2 235	1 352	1 873	1 188	578	636	598
40 to 49 weeks	81	205	113	163	113	67	113	55
27 to 39 weeks	56	176	93	163	49	49	35	36
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	351	573	449	586	344	185	166	154
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 955	4 465	2 919	3 640	2 260	1 464	1 207	1 096
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79	90	49	104	66	34	20	26
With a mobility limitation	64	59	26	68	25	25	18	15
In labor force	—	16	6	31	16	8	2	5
With a self-care limitation	49	45	31	59	19	19	6	13
With a work disability	213	251	192	242	182	106	114	49
In labor force	80	101	102	122	77	55	48	18
Prevented from working	118	106	54	110	69	32	54	24
No work disability	1 742	4 214	2 727	3 398	2 078	1 358	1 093	1 047
In labor force	1 507	3 571	2 134	2 845	1 769	969	910	839
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	400	942	757	851	411	409	230	201
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	193	113	90	93	58	55	31
With a mobility limitation	37	164	75	81	67	51	51	23
With a self-care limitation	19	162	84	46	59	30	21	24
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	82	204	136	143	110	86	49	47
Mean family income (dollars)	18 550	21 759	22 499	19 657	17 782	28 851	17 479	33 212
1 worker	241	452	313	219	219	128	132	128
Mean family income (dollars)	31 902	38 155	51 758	41 302	36 004	52 193	31 476	72 848
2 or more workers	574	1 332	824	1 007	632	320	344	323
Mean family income (dollars)	57 558	63 641	59 742	54 778	50 587	63 356	47 977	67 732

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)			Pittsfield city, Berkshire County				
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	31 569	31 569	20 101	2 171	2 252	1 207	2 094	1 070
Less than \$5,000	1 097	1 097	788	192	119	40	67	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 271	3 271	2 394	717	471	116	239	52
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 692	2 692	1 799	361	259	89	211	37
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 031	5 031	3 413	330	428	216	292	128
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 082	5 082	3 207	256	330	186	378	122
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 738	5 738	3 541	207	294	348	365	257
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 798	5 798	3 437	101	219	184	376	217
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 650	1 650	850	7	32	22	73	132
\$100,000 or more	1 210	1 210	672	—	—	6	93	107
Median (dollars)	31 900	31 900	29 987	12 547	20 067	32 131	31 700	45 733
Mean (dollars)	39 464	39 464	37 079	17 848	24 608	33 186	37 758	61 757
Families	21 573	21 573	13 281	775	1 278	859	1 568	846
Median income (dollars)	40 030	40 030	38 005	18 770	27 036	36 678	35 256	49 808
Males 15 years and over, with income	28 795	28 795	17 591	1 879	1 114	1 889	1 889	1 056
Median income (dollars)	23 320	23 320	22 064	14 290	16 958	21 627	21 964	30 525
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.7	53.7	52.4	45.3	46.7	52.3	52.2	55.2
Median income (dollars)	31 945	31 945	31 298	22 308	27 222	28 817	30 465	38 268
Females 15 years and over, with income	29 668	29 668	18 607	1 731	2 023	1 230	2 060	1 015
Median income (dollars)	10 508	10 508	10 275	8 389	8 491	9 912	11 095	14 464
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.1	28.1	27.6	22.5	23.3	31.0	34.1	31.2
Median income (dollars)	20 916	20 916	21 154	16 230	17 147	21 458	21 250	30 425
Per capita income (dollars)	15 848	15 848	15 426	10 655	10 930	13 238	14 601	24 655
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	31 569	31 569	20 101	2 171	2 252	1 207	2 094	1 070
With earnings	24 118	24 118	14 799	1 188	1 582	1 626	1 889	827
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 895	40 895	39 230	22 690	26 694	34 844	38 599	62 152
With Social Security income	10 072	10 072	6 749	884	636	381	718	374
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 978	7 978	7 780	6 002	7 248	7 324	7 861	9 435
With public assistance income	2 726	2 726	2 119	512	522	60	242	65
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 705	4 705	4 911	4 429	4 933	3 495	4 725	4 533
With retirement income	8 803	8 803	4 423	357	357	357	429	226
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 323	8 323	8 408	5 867	6 957	6 131	6 392	12 386
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	47 111	47 111	44 905	22 836	28 509	37 133	42 853	69 903
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 874	44 874	40 987	19 173	24 605	34 342	40 075	65 029
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 940	48 940	48 074	28 361	33 265	39 453	45 215	72 853
Married-couple families (dollars)	52 307	52 307	50 569	31 696	34 015	40 112	49 286	72 608
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 853	52 853	50 124	30 186	33 944	38 502	50 329	69 314
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 886	51 886	50 897	33 457	34 071	41 385	48 404	74 538
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 431	23 431	22 630	13 177	15 595	25 775	26 122	31 068
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 529	16 529	14 923	9 771	12 195	19 171	12 402	27 712
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 052	32 052	33 214	20 072	27 418	33 021	41 149	35 902
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	21 573	21 573	13 281	775	1 278	859	1 568	846
Householder worked in 1989	16 571	16 571	9 800	510	865	650	1 210	630
With related children under 18 years	10 060	10 060	6 146	466	702	392	741	328
With related children under 5 years	4 248	4 248	2 816	322	343	189	372	152
Married-couple families	17 134	17 134	10 162	392	814	682	1 144	747
Householder worked in 1989	13 528	13 528	7 772	302	540	317	917	568
With related children under 18 years	7 616	7 616	4 391	211	360	303	524	276
With related children under 5 years	3 343	3 343	2 094	146	212	168	294	140
Female householder, no husband present	3 585	3 585	2 530	369	394	151	352	61
Householder worked in 1989	2 340	2 340	1 547	194	227	94	248	31
With related children under 18 years	2 138	2 138	1 553	247	306	79	201	36
With related children under 5 years	763	763	622	176	107	11	78	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12 951	12 951	8 780	1 701	1 258	406	742	287
Nonfamily householder	9 996	9 996	6 820	1 396	974	348	526	224
65 years and over	4 508	4 508	3 071	725	296	154	288	120
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	77 588	77 588	47 983	3 736	5 099	3 027	5 351	2 698
Persons under 18 years	17 979	17 979	10 855	670	1 217	723	1 299	581
Related children under 18 years	17 870	17 870	10 787	646	1 207	723	1 299	581
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 758	12 758	7 512	409	730	510	878	418
Persons 65 years and over	12 263	12 263	8 062	955	681	481	772	492
Persons 75 years and over	4 950	4 950	3 373	583	339	179	266	183
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	1 302	1 302	1 034	213	255	50	117	24
Percent below poverty level	6.0	6.0	7.8	27.5	20.0	5.8	7.5	2.8
Householder worked in 1989	552	552	390	90	89	11	76	12
With related children under 18 years	1 080	1 080	892	206	219	37	108	24
With related children under 5 years	604	604	493	156	111	11	53	18
Married-couple families	322	322	200	22	50	17	9	6
Householder worked in 1989	147	147	84	7	26	8	9	6
With related children under 18 years	193	193	129	22	26	11	—	6
With related children under 5 years	130	130	83	7	20	6	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	945	945	807	191	205	26	108	18
Householder worked in 1989	880	880	756	164	184	26	108	18
With related children under 18 years	467	467	403	149	84	—	53	12
Unrelated individuals	2 527	2 527	1 704	467	267	36	115	23
Nonfamily householder	1 475	1 475	1 141	373	200	36	75	19
65 years and over	812	812	587	188	57	24	51	13
Persons	6 309	6 309	4 673	1 051	958	179	427	91
Percent below poverty level	8.1	8.1	9.7	28.1	18.8	5.9	8.0	3.4
Persons under 18 years	2 096	2 096	1 688	364	382	70	188	37
Related children under 18 years	2 009	2 009	1 625	340	372	70	188	37
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 294	1 294	1 075	218	222	64	132	16
Persons 65 years and over	1 012	1 012	724	195	94	40	60	13
Persons 75 years and over	516	516	393	141	63	29	19	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 163	2 163	1 497	245	187	74	182	39
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 798	8 798	6 348	1 301	1 299	245	661	110
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	16 922	16 922	11 653	2 245	1 947	572	1 286	297

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield city, Berkshire County—Con.						
	Tract 9006	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9012
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 849	1 069	2 060	2 442	2 189	1 690	8
Less than \$5,000	121	60	78	27	78	46	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	340	38	36	140	99	142	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	212	46	88	184	177	134	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	386	160	239	535	343	357	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	351	167	287	409	340	281	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	229	267	325	416	541	288	4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	172	245	611	492	486	334	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	31	40	196	106	123	88	—
\$100,000 or more	7	46	251	82	60	20	—
Median (dollars)	21 184	37 335	50 631	31 598	37 221	31 723	23 750
Mean (dollars)	25 417	40 170	62 953	39 397	41 025	35 595	22 514
Families	1 182	806	1 627	1 545	1 650	1 141	4
Median income (dollars)	26 711	40 686	54 982	40 131	42 548	39 432	5 360
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 575	1 104	2 057	2 085	2 097	1 440	14
Median income (dollars)	16 695	24 087	32 593	23 996	26 497	25 211	2 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.0	60.4	58.2	55.3	55.4	49.9	42.9
Median income (dollars)	22 583	30 130	45 030	30 505	35 324	35 373	31 250
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 654	1 124	1 925	2 165	2 165	1 502	12
Median income (dollars)	8 296	8 490	13 192	11 872	11 229	11 230	5 625
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.1	27.9	31.5	29.3	29.6	20.3	—
Median income (dollars)	19 195	21 776	25 369	20 478	22 060	25 182	—
Per capita income (dollars)	10 224	14 531	23 667	16 685	15 537	15 926	7 580
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 849	1 069	2 060	2 442	2 189	1 690	8
With earnings	1 318	880	1 693	1 904	1 736	1 096	4
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 582	39 334	61 249	39 703	41 766	38 971	34 115
With Social Security income	577	318	618	715	677	843	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 282	7 864	9 593	8 131	7 963	8 694	5 240
With public assistance income	5	337	55	132	99	43	4
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 087	4 729	5 669	7 392	5 498	3 273	432
With retirement income	381	249	569	483	5	8 957	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 086	10 692	11 951	7 780	8 233	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	29 167	46 167	71 379	46 956	45 850	42 039	8 615
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 462	45 085	67 936	47 760	42 983	48 710	8 615
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 693	46 821	73 651	46 170	47 816	38 851	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 854	49 538	73 839	53 246	48 026	42 978	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 550	46 427	69 858	55 430	48 273	51 318	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 637	51 725	76 887	51 265	47 864	38 986	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 069	29 399	39 653	22 465	32 719	35 328	8 615
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 407	25 382	22 036	22 658	20 049	24 371	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 184	30 689	43 407	22 188	46 345	37 958	8 615
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	1 182	806	1 627	1 545	1 650	1 141	4
Householder worked in 1989	783	644	1 258	1 207	1 303	740	—
With related children under 18 years	626	338	686	778	696	389	4
With related children under 5 years	282	171	218	352	257	158	—
Married-couple families	690	642	1 432	1 209	1 375	1 035	—
Householder worked in 1989	485	540	1 122	979	1 071	680	—
With related children under 18 years	309	283	639	582	554	350	—
With related children under 5 years	141	149	210	296	296	135	—
Female householder, no husband present	379	107	148	283	220	62	4
Householder worked in 1989	221	68	89	175	177	23	—
With related children under 18 years	285	34	47	174	123	17	4
With related children under 5 years	124	14	8	43	41	8	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	973	348	551	1 148	742	614	10
Nonfamily householder	667	263	433	897	539	549	4
65 years and over	236	94	253	304	249	348	4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 575	2 842	5 453	5 745	5 624	3 801	32
Persons under 18 years	1 162	641	1 287	1 289	1 245	633	8
Related children under 18 years	1 139	630	1 287	1 389	1 245	633	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	786	429	1 005	987	883	469	8
Persons 65 years and over	622	379	909	833	841	1 089	8
Persons 75 years and over	228	158	323	380	287	439	8
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	206	27	32	53	28	25	4
Percent below poverty level	17.4	3.3	2.0	3.4	1.7	2.2	100.0
Householder worked in 1989	51	11	—	27	10	13	—
With related children under 18 years	174	11	22	46	28	13	4
With related children under 5 years	104	6	—	24	10	7	—
Married-couple families	42	—	9	18	11	16	—
Householder worked in 1989	14	—	—	11	5	4	—
With related children under 18 years	29	—	9	11	11	5	—
With related children under 5 years	23	—	—	11	5	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	159	19	23	35	17	2	4
Householder worked in 1989	37	11	—	16	5	2	—
With related children under 18 years	145	11	13	35	17	2	4
With related children under 5 years	81	6	—	13	5	—	—
Unrelated individuals	289	94	80	144	99	86	4
Nonfamily householder	154	56	17	102	34	71	4
65 years and over	61	28	17	50	41	53	4
Persons	919	169	187	298	222	146	26
Percent below poverty level	20.1	5.9	3.4	5.2	3.9	3.8	81.3
Persons under 18 years	373	42	53	73	79	19	8
Related children under 18 years	355	31	53	73	79	19	8
Related children 5 to 17 years	222	18	53	48	61	13	8
Persons 65 years and over	78	28	45	50	41	72	8
Persons 75 years and over	41	7	8	28	23	26	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	327	113	85	128	34	83	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 274	229	194	422	343	244	26
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 034	438	372	1 061	801	574	26

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Berkshire County							
	Tract 9111	Tract 9121	Tract 9131	Tract 9141	Tract 9231	Tract 9241	Tract 9321 (pt.)	Tract 9351 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households.....	1 168	2 647	1 878	2 263	1 280	902	714	616
Less than \$5,000.....	25	55	20	44	31	34	13	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	64	196	167	202	67	99	62	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	90	217	192	170	121	43	36	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	153	419	212	337	177	141	131	48
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	216	411	335	467	200	128	133	85
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	219	397	319	360	350	150	159	143
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	268	594	421	421	257	171	122	171
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	75	241	134	117	64	75	41	53
\$100,000 or more.....	58	117	108	88	13	61	17	76
Median (dollars).....	36 429	36 518	34 500	33 613	36 803	35 405	33 714	47 857
Mean (dollars).....	43 777	45 896	43 463	39 569	38 726	47 702	37 338	60 838
Families.....	897	1 988	1 273	1 616	961	534	525	498
Median income (dollars).....	39 805	45 298	44 225	42 363	42 406	46 023	37 880	50 726
Males 15 years and over, with income.....	1 124	2 586	1 785	2 231	1 261	832	737	648
Median income (dollars).....	27 791	25 783	26 409	22 846	25 541	23 869	23 036	29 875
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	60.3	57.0	51.2	55.2	43.1	56.6	60.6	60.6
Median income (dollars).....	35 909	35 179	35 243	30 111	31 857	32 583	31 197	39 659
Females 15 years and over, with income.....	1 098	2 582	2 014	1 981	1 211	894	682	599
Median income (dollars).....	9 643	10 625	10 845	11 195	11 326	11 567	9 779	12 220
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	27.9	29.5	21.7	31.2	36.2	24.5	32.1	34.2
Median income (dollars).....	20 057	21 907	19 423	20 736	17 663	21 620	17 788	27 250
Per capita income (dollars).....	16 688	17 061	16 822	15 289	14 298	18 215	13 948	22 359
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households.....	1 168	2 647	1 878	2 263	1 280	902	714	616
With earnings.....	984	2 112	1 491	1 827	1 094	690	591	530
Mean earnings (dollars).....	43 294	47 887	43 912	40 170	36 233	45 678	38 260	55 400
With Social Security income.....	331	737	593	698	358	281	187	138
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 271	8 504	7 813	8 585	8 962	8 074	7 644	9 477
With public assistance income.....	84	130	86	129	65	53	46	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 204	3 568	3 793	2 766	4 869	5 613	4 565	6 834
With retirement income.....	261	556	378	432	307	193	136	117
Mean retirement income (dollars).....	6 706	8 340	9 048	8 165	5 082	11 851	6 961	11 140
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars).....	47 099	53 549	53 800	47 784	43 509	55 123	40 982	65 789
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	45 897	56 290	52 024	50 641	46 105	49 625	38 588	61 391
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	48 166	50 926	55 084	45 606	41 270	58 976	43 191	69 385
Married-couple families (dollars).....	51 428	59 108	57 498	51 668	41 270	61 016	43 213	67 302
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	51 175	63 383	57 545	56 410	49 503	59 041	43 042	63 017
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	51 636	54 909	57 806	48 093	44 597	62 175	43 361	70 717
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	20 139	24 878	27 582	24 417	24 187	25 599	24 241	48 106
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	17 364	20 128	18 601	21 457	23 026	21 884	15 977	46 998
No own children under 18 years (dollars).....	22 719	29 447	34 545	27 818	24 911	32 629	39 851	49 531
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families.....	897	1 988	1 273	1 616	961	534	525	498
Householder worked in 1989.....	726	1 663	1 032	1 332	744	418	446	410
With related children under 18 years.....	449	1 005	566	714	457	229	265	229
With related children under 5 years.....	170	394	194	253	168	65	104	84
Married-couple families.....	762	1 627	1 087	1 334	813	438	451	460
Householder worked in 1989.....	613	1 370	889	1 096	658	377	391	382
With related children under 18 years.....	354	819	580	580	396	169	222	208
With related children under 5 years.....	135	357	169	202	154	49	103	63
Female householder, no husband present.....	110	310	158	187	125	81	52	32
Householder worked in 1989.....	88	257	118	156	63	51	36	24
With related children under 18 years.....	70	172	74	108	54	54	34	19
With related children under 5 years.....	17	37	25	40	7	12	2	1
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	351	777	735	814	408	678	247	161
Nonfamily householder.....	271	659	605	647	319	368	189	118
65 years and over.....	104	317	300	318	97	182	80	39
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 032	7 063	4 599	5 708	3 462	2 187	1 873	1 681
Persons under 18 years.....	771	1 815	1 041	1 337	880	489	489	426
Related children under 18 years.....	771	1 815	1 021	1 319	880	363	468	426
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	584	1 334	745	956	663	266	360	336
Persons 65 years and over.....	400	942	757	851	411	409	230	201
Persons 75 years and over.....	151	358	282	313	144	167	78	84
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families.....	16	72	23	69	37	31	16	4
Percent below poverty level.....	1.8	3.6	1.8	4.3	3.9	5.8	3.0	.8
Householder worked in 1989.....	9	63	18	45	6	12	7	2
With related children under 18 years.....	9	63	23	37	19	23	12	2
With related children under 5 years.....	7	32	7	41	18	8	7	2
Married-couple families.....	7	32	7	41	18	8	7	2
Householder worked in 1989.....	7	32	7	41	18	8	7	2
With related children under 18 years.....	7	32	7	41	18	8	7	2
With related children under 5 years.....	7	32	7	41	18	8	7	2
Female householder, no husband present.....	9	40	16	20	19	23	9	2
Householder worked in 1989.....	9	40	11	20	2	7	2	2
With related children under 18 years.....	9	40	16	20	9	21	9	2
With related children under 5 years.....	9	40	16	20	7	9	9	2
Unrelated individuals.....	57	87	135	171	43	285	22	23
Nonfamily householder.....	25	57	62	120	13	35	14	8
65 years and over.....	21	33	52	71	14	20	8	6
Persons.....	104	312	245	375	144	363	62	31
Percent below poverty level.....	3.4	4.4	5.3	6.6	4.2	16.6	3.3	1.8
Persons under 18 years.....	16	123	87	95	32	36	17	2
Related children under 18 years.....	16	123	82	77	32	36	16	2
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	16	94	29	25	14	23	16	2
Persons 65 years and over.....	21	50	52	95	20	28	16	6
Persons 75 years and over.....	16	13	16	55	—	14	7	2
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	29	49	117	100	68	260	29	14
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	173	532	419	524	213	430	110	49
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level.....	520	1 213	856	1 034	555	617	337	137

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County	
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9006
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	76 602	76 602	46 378	3 363	3 843
Native	74 199	74 199	44 790	3 151	3 754
Foreign born	2 403	2 403	1 588	212	89
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	354	354	275	52	37
Persons 5 years and over	71 672	71 672	43 271	3 166	3 573
Speak a language other than English	4 360	4 360	2 885	331	219
Do not speak English "very well"	1 238	1 238	896	83	70
In linguistically isolated households	511	511	376	59	37
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	17 227	17 227	9 993	455	829
Preprimary school	1 547	1 547	954	55	99
Public school	953	953	585	55	74
Elementary or high school	11 580	11 580	6 565	264	574
Public school	10 001	10 001	5 795	247	523
College	4 100	4 100	2 474	136	156
Public college	3 260	3 260	2 109	127	156
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	52 502	52 502	31 874	2 483	2 520
Less than 9th grade	3 219	3 219	2 075	388	242
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 944	6 944	4 824	455	351
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 548	18 548	11 323	878	577
Some college, no degree	8 372	8 372	5 015	435	396
Associate degree	4 085	4 085	2 457	95	131
Bachelor's degree	7 103	7 103	3 717	119	91
Graduate or professional degree	4 231	4 231	2 463	113	32
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.6	80.6	78.4	66.0	68.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.6	21.6	19.4	9.3	4.9
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 147	1 147	1 173	1 142	1 360
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	71 672	71 672	43 271	3 166	3 573
Same house	44 416	44 416	25 546	1 088	1 803
Different house in United States	26 778	26 778	17 446	2 057	1 753
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	12 764	12 764	10 701	1 332	1 172
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	5 105	5 105	1 573	75	82
Different MSA/PMSEA	6 026	6 026	3 758	392	319
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	2 883	2 883	1 414	258	187
Abroad	478	478	279	21	17
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	35 725	35 725	21 174	1 223	1 491
Car, truck, or van	31 695	31 695	18 668	902	1 320
Drove alone	27 616	27 616	15 992	747	1 038
Carpooled	4 079	4 079	2 676	155	282
Public transportation	850	850	656	61	70
Other means	2 131	2 131	1 460	260	71
Worked at home	1 049	1 049	390	—	30
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.8	15.8	14.7	13.8	13.5
Worked in MSA/PMSEA of residence	32 170	32 170	19 928	1 158	1 398
Central city	22 606	22 606	16 714	941	1 204
Outside central city	9 564	9 564	3 214	217	194
Worked outside MSA/PMSEA of residence	3 555	3 555	1 246	65	93
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	61 157	61 157	37 296	2 894	3 033
In labor force	38 892	38 892	23 281	1 494	1 819
Employed	36 463	36 463	21 567	1 249	1 518
Unemployed	2 361	2 361	1 668	245	294
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.1	7.2	16.4	16.2
Females 16 years and over	32 510	32 510	20 056	1 695	1 607
Employed	16 880	16 880	10 013	583	748
Unemployed	922	922	662	101	113
With own children under 6 years	4 435	4 435	2 886	296	240
In labor force	2 635	2 635	1 602	151	134
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 970	4 970	2 781	87	264
In labor force	3 902	3 902	2 136	55	187
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 835	3 835	2 239	127	197
Not enrolled in school	937	937	67	67	77
Unemployed or not in labor force	388	388	229	55	44
Not high school graduate	369	369	239	35	56
Employed	101	101	64	—	12
Unemployed	88	88	67	22	23
Not in labor force	180	180	108	13	21
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	42 155	42 155	25 247	1 649	1 947
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	30 484	30 484	18 394	1 341	1 340
50 to 52 weeks	23 181	23 181	13 815	883	879
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	47 609	47 609	28 836	1 968	2 449
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 390	1 390	939	112	67
With a mobility limitation	926	926	626	92	62
In labor force	192	192	113	—	—
With a self-care limitation	817	817	560	58	31
With a work disability	4 234	4 234	2 897	400	401
In labor force	1 634	1 634	1 037	137	91
Prevented from working	2 160	2 160	1 597	244	286
No work disability	43 375	43 375	25 939	1 568	2 048
In labor force	35 662	35 662	21 302	1 282	1 658
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 123	12 123	7 940	898	577
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 953	1 953	1 287	214	68
With a mobility limitation	1 623	1 623	1 086	214	60
With a self-care limitation	1 224	1 224	784	96	39

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County	
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	36 463	36 463	21 567	1 249
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 427	4 427	2 515	90
Professional specialty occupations	6 218	6 218	3 607	208
Technicians and related support occupations	1 432	1 432	772	16
Sales occupations	4 477	4 477	2 670	120
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 912	5 912	3 632	231
Private household occupations	120	120	72	—
Protective service occupations	444	444	307	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 547	4 547	2 945	219
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	433	433	157	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 448	4 448	2 507	227
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 151	2 151	1 263	66
Transportation and material moving occupations	955	955	587	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	899	899	533	20
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	30 747	30 747	19 408	2 002
Less than \$5,000	1 001	1 001	692	162
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 158	3 158	2 290	667
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 595	2 595	1 723	343
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4 931	4 931	3 335	319
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 984	4 984	3 123	227
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 607	5 607	3 434	176
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 648	5 648	3 323	101
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 616	1 616	816	7
\$100,000 or more	1 207	1 207	672	—
Median (dollars)	32 041	32 041	30 185	12 726
Mean (dollars)	39 717	39 717	37 383	17 959
Families	21 031	21 031	12 821	705
Median income (dollars)	40 214	40 214	38 145	18 652
Per capita income (dollars)	16 071	16 071	15 733	10 959
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	30 747	30 747	19 408	2 002
With earnings	23 473	23 473	14 279	1 106
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 113	41 113	39 464	22 718
With Social Security income	9 946	9 946	6 630	826
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 005	8 005	7 815	5 998
With public assistance income	2 537	2 537	1 938	246
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 623	4 623	4 853	4 120
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	47 454	47 454	45 337	23 191
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 490	45 490	41 749	19 312
Married-couple families (dollars)	52 373	52 373	50 595	32 169
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 010	53 010	50 255	30 592
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 075	24 075	23 468	13 883
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 217	17 217	15 729	10 481
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	21 031	21 031	12 821	705
Householder worked in 1989	16 183	16 183	9 488	467
With related children under 18 years	9 640	9 640	5 786	404
With related children under 5 years	4 069	4 069	2 652	285
Married-couple families	16 851	16 851	9 933	347
Householder worked in 1989	13 276	13 276	7 588	274
With related children under 18 years	7 409	7 409	4 221	174
With related children under 5 years	3 269	3 269	2 024	119
Female householder, no husband present	3 370	3 370	2 330	344
Householder worked in 1989	2 228	2 228	1 450	179
With related children under 18 years	1 950	1 950	1 377	222
With related children under 5 years	674	674	533	166
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12 442	12 442	8 343	1 556
Nonfamily householder	9 716	9 716	6 587	1 297
65 years and over	4 420	4 420	2 992	668
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	75 014	75 014	45 777	3 335
Persons under 18 years	17 003	17 003	10 009	518
Related children under 18 years	16 903	16 903	9 950	494
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 012	12 012	6 874	297
Persons 65 years and over	12 123	12 123	7 940	898
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	1 167	1 167	901	181
Percent below poverty level	5.5	5.5	7.0	25.7
Householder worked in 1989	511	511	351	75
With related children under 18 years	945	945	759	174
With related children under 5 years	520	520	409	139
Married-couple families	313	313	193	15
Householder worked in 1989	145	145	84	7
With related children under 18 years	184	184	122	15
With related children under 5 years	123	123	76	23
Female householder, no husband present	819	819	681	166
Householder worked in 1989	351	351	260	68
With related children under 18 years	754	754	630	159
With related children under 5 years	390	390	326	139
Unrelated individuals	2 351	2 351	1 542	421
Nonfamily householder	1 409	1 409	1 075	355
65 years and over	799	799	574	180
Persons	5 607	5 607	3 998	895
Percent below poverty level	7.5	7.5	8.7	26.8
Persons under 18 years	1 733	1 733	1 327	292
Related children under 18 years	1 655	1 655	1 273	268
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 050	1 050	833	176
Persons 65 years and over	999	999	711	187
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 760	1 760	1 112	159
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 007	8 007	5 602	1 123

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9006
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	1 562	1 562	1 414	667
Native	1 500	1 500	1 356	661
Foreign born	62	62	58	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 443	1 443	1 298	587
Speak a language other than English	112	112	112	22
Do not speak English "very well"	32	32	32	12
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	528	528	488	221
Preprimary school	40	40	36	23
Public school	31	31	27	14
Elementary or high school	395	395	375	159
Public school	362	362	342	144
College	93	93	77	39
Public college	62	62	59	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	840	840	766	360
Less than 9th grade	97	97	84	37
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	163	163	152	70
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	257	257	254	141
Some college, no degree	156	156	139	79
Associate degree	57	57	45	15
Bachelor's degree	58	58	53	4
Graduate or professional degree	52	52	39	14
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.0	69.0	69.2	70.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.1	13.1	12.0	5.0
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 457	1 457	1 503	1 391
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	1 443	1 443	1 298	587
Same house	562	562	513	280
Different house in United States	864	864	768	307
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	446	446	418	171
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14	14	14	5
Different MSA/PMSA	333	333	276	111
Not in an MSA/PMSA	71	71	60	20
Abroad	17	17	17	—
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	514	514	468	226
Car, truck, or van	371	371	333	169
Drove alone	301	301	267	126
Carpooled	70	70	66	43
Public transportation	68	68	67	26
Other means	75	75	68	31
Worked at home	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	18.3	18.0	14.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	431	431	407	205
Central city	331	331	317	171
Outside central city	100	100	90	34
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	83	83	61	21
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	1 043	1 043	937	443
In labor force	664	664	608	301
Employed	538	538	492	232
Unemployed	126	126	116	69
Percent of civilian labor force	19.0	19.0	19.1	22.9
Females 16 years and over	514	514	458	233
Employed	264	264	231	120
Unemployed	40	40	40	14
With own children under 6 years	97	97	92	55
In labor force	46	46	41	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	129	129	110	52
In labor force	92	92	79	31
Persons 16 to 19 years	65	65	52	22
Not enrolled in school	6	6	6	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	6	6	6
Not high school graduate	6	6	6	6
Employed	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	6	6	6	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	678	678	610	290
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	468	468	454	224
50 to 52 weeks	358	358	351	186
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	893	893	820	398
With a mobility or self-care limitation	59	59	50	29
With a mobility limitation	39	39	39	22
In labor force	7	7	7	7
With a self-care limitation	44	44	35	24
With a work disability	115	115	113	51
In labor force	18	18	18	10
Prevented from working	92	92	90	41
No work disability	778	778	707	347
In labor force	634	634	580	285
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	124	124	106	45
With a mobility or self-care limitation	36	36	24	12
With a mobility limitation	36	36	24	12
With a self-care limitation	17	17	12	12

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9006
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	538	538	492	232
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	36	36	33	14
Professional specialty occupations	126	126	119	73
Technicians and related support occupations	5	5	5	5
Sales occupations	35	35	30	18
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	81	81	70	24
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	6	6	4	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	110	110	96	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	79	79	78	28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	48	48	45	30
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	12	12	6
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	548	548	507	218
Less than \$5,000	74	74	74	31
\$5,000 to \$9,999	113	113	104	35
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61	61	53	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999	84	84	74	43
\$25,000 to \$34,999	63	63	61	30
\$35,000 to \$49,999	45	45	41	5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	82	82	77	37
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23	23	23	20
\$100,000 or more	3	3	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 412	19 412	19 154	22 639
Mean (dollars)	26 138	26 138	25 834	29 993
Families				
Median income (dollars)	24 250	24 250	24 500	23 846
Per capita income (dollars)	9 414	9 414	9 574	9 600
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	548	548	507	218
With earnings	384	384	347	168
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 702	30 702	31 031	32 767
With Social Security income	110	110	103	40
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 850	5 850	5 824	4 912
With public assistance income	141	141	135	80
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 491	5 491	5 279	3 900
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	29 773	29 773	29 105	31 281
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 355	21 355	21 142	16 396
Married-couple families (dollars)	52 932	52 932	53 224	65 672
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 062	50 062	50 245	59 946
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 658	12 658	12 179	14 330
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 614	7 614	6 616	7 168
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	348	348	320	160
Householder worked in 1989	230	230	206	87
With related children under 18 years	262	262	243	116
With related children under 5 years	107	107	105	65
Married-couple families	130	130	114	39
Householder worked in 1989	97	97	85	20
With related children under 18 years	87	87	78	21
With related children under 5 years	19	19	17	4
Female householder, no husband present	188	188	178	101
Householder worked in 1989	103	103	93	47
With related children under 18 years	164	164	154	84
With related children under 5 years	83	83	83	56
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	344	344	325	95
Nonfamily householder	200	200	187	58
65 years and over	81	81	72	15
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 503	1 503	1 390	662
Persons under 18 years	514	514	492	229
Related children under 18 years	514	514	492	229
Related children 5 to 17 years	400	400	381	154
Persons 65 years and over	124	124	106	45
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	113	113	113	56
Percent below poverty level	32.5	32.5	35.3	35.0
Householder worked in 1989	39	39	39	13
With related children under 18 years	113	113	113	56
With related children under 5 years	71	71	71	44
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	113	113	113	56
Householder worked in 1989	39	39	39	13
With related children under 18 years	113	113	113	56
With related children under 5 years	71	71	71	44
Unrelated individuals	109	109	103	17
Nonfamily householder	58	58	58	13
65 years and over	13	13	13	5
Persons	532	532	520	225
Percent below poverty level	35.4	35.4	37.4	34.0
Persons under 18 years	289	289	289	137
Related children under 18 years	289	289	289	137
Related children 5 to 17 years	200	200	200	77
Persons 65 years and over	13	13	13	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	286	286	274	145
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	608	608	578	248

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)		
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	568	568	454
Native	166	166	104
Foreign born	402	402	350
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	38	38	38
Persons 5 years and over	521	521	419
Speak a language other than English	389	389	367
Do not speak English "very well"	205	205	205
In linguistically isolated households	148	148	148
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	223	223	176
Preprimary school	21	21	11
Public school	7	7	7
Elementary or high school	131	131	108
Public school	115	115	100
College	71	71	57
Public college	11	11	8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	301	301	253
Less than 9th grade	36	36	30
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	52	52	52
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	45	45	39
Some college, no degree	52	52	52
Associate degree	25	25	25
Bachelor's degree	49	49	36
Graduate or professional degree	42	42	19
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.8	70.8	67.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	30.2	30.2	21.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 577	1 577	1 721
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	521	521	419
Some house	141	141	127
Different house in United States	266	266	178
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	100	100	90
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	40	40	24
Different MSA/PMSA	124	124	64
Not in an MSA/PMSA	2	2	—
Abroad	114	114	114
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	261	261	205
Car, truck, or van	232	232	184
Drove alone	174	174	126
Carpooled	58	58	58
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	29	29	21
Worked at home	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	14.3	13.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	213	213	167
Central city	169	169	139
Outside central city	44	44	28
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	48	48	38
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	395	395	331
In labor force	321	321	265
Employed	281	281	225
Unemployed	40	40	40
Percent of civilian labor force	12.5	12.5	15.1
Females 16 years and over	190	190	159
Employed	127	127	104
Unemployed	5	5	5
With own children under 6 years	67	67	56
In labor force	42	42	34
With own children 6 to 17 years only	30	30	30
In labor force	16	16	16
Persons 16 to 19 years	48	48	43
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	320	320	265
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	237	237	193
50 to 52 weeks	159	159	128
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	386	386	322
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	8	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	8	8	—
With a work disability	20	20	20
In labor force	—	—	—
Prevented from working	14	14	14
No work disability	366	366	302
In labor force	321	321	265
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	9	9	9
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)		
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	281	281	225
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19	19	15
Professional specialty occupations	54	54	25
Technicians and related support occupations	16	16	5
Sales occupations	53	53	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	10	10	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	78	78	68
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18	18	18
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	18	18	18
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	15	15
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	146	146	113
Less than \$5,000	12	12	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10	10	10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16	16	12
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41	41	36
\$50,000 to \$74,999	56	56	32
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	11	11
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	39 700	39 700	38 950
Mean (dollars)	45 528	45 528	41 954
Families	110	110	93
Median income (dollars)	39 875	39 875	39 937
Per capita income (dollars)	12 133	12 133	10 373
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	146	146	113
With earnings	146	146	113
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 214	43 214	40 509
With Social Security income	9	9	9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 245	5 245	5 245
With public assistance income	26	26	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 774	3 774	3 774
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	47 305	47 305	47 325
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 897	45 897	45 075
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 322	47 322	47 346
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 868	45 868	45 007
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	110	110	93
Householder worked in 1989	94	94	77
With related children under 18 years	92	92	77
With related children under 5 years	46	46	44
Married-couple families	107	107	90
Householder worked in 1989	91	91	74
With related children under 18 years	89	89	74
With related children under 5 years	46	46	44
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	59	59	32
Nonfamily householder	36	36	20
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	568	568	454
Persons under 18 years	196	196	141
Related children under 18 years	196	196	141
Related children 5 to 17 years	149	149	106
Persons 65 years and over	9	9	9
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	7	7	7
Percent below poverty level	6.4	6.4	7.5
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	7	7	7
With related children under 5 years	7	7	7
Married-couple families	7	7	7
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	7	7	7
With related children under 5 years	7	7	7
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	12	12	12
Nonfamily householder	5	5	5
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	35	35	35
Percent below poverty level	6.2	6.2	7.7
Persons under 18 years	10	10	10
Related children under 18 years	10	10	10
Related children 5 to 17 years	6	6	6
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	28	28	28
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	35	35	35

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)	
		Total	Pittsfield city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	652	652	466
Native	479	479	342
Foreign born	173	173	124
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	18	18	12
Persons 5 years and over	586	586	407
Speak a language other than English	314	314	224
Do not speak English "very well"	125	125	93
In linguistically isolated households	36	36	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	284	284	221
Preprimary school	41	41	39
Public school	27	27	27
Elementary or high school	152	152	104
Public school	109	109	94
College	91	91	78
Public college	84	84	78
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	298	298	197
Less than 9th grade	44	44	44
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	22	22	22
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	73	73	57
Some college, no degree	81	81	48
Associate degree	23	23	16
Bachelor's degree	23	23	8
Graduate or professional degree	32	32	24
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.9	77.9	77.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.5	18.5	16.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 194	1 194	1 260
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	586	586	407
Some house	130	130	64
Different house in United States	337	337	262
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	105	105	99
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	22	22	9
Different MSA/PMSA	175	175	141
Not in an MSA/PMSA	35	35	13
Abroad	119	119	81
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	174	174	108
Car, truck, or van	130	130	77
Drive alone	123	123	77
Carpooled	7	7	—
Public transportation	14	14	14
Other means	30	30	17
Worked at home	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.7	12.7	13.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	163	163	108
Central city	87	87	76
Outside central city	76	76	32
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	11	11	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	443	443	292
In labor force	199	199	119
Employed	185	185	108
Unemployed	14	14	11
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	9.2
Females 16 years and over	239	239	160
Employed	74	74	38
Unemployed	11	11	11
With own children under 6 years	24	24	22
In labor force	4	4	4
With own children 6 to 17 years only	54	54	33
In labor force	28	28	16
Persons 16 to 19 years	94	94	58
Not enrolled in school	24	24	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	12	6
Not high school graduate	24	24	16
Employed	12	12	10
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	12	12	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	253	253	154
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	149	149	93
50 to 52 weeks	84	84	60
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	360	360	243
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	29	29
With a mobility limitation	20	20	20
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	16	16	16
With a work disability	45	45	30
In labor force	13	13	—
Prevented from working	30	30	30
No work disability	315	315	213
In labor force	186	186	119
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	47	47	35
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7	7
With a mobility limitation	7	7	7
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)		
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	185	185	108
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	19	19	10
Professional specialty occupations.....	39	39	25
Technicians and related support occupations.....	12	12	7
Sales occupations.....	24	24	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	—	8	8
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	—	9	9
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	52	52	25
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	2	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	11	11	9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	2	2	—
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	7	7	7
INCOME IN 1989			
Households.....	151	151	119
Less than \$5,000.....	17	17	17
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	20	20	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	9	9	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	18	18	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	31	31	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	34	34	18
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	20	20	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	2	2	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	27 969	27 969	26 625
Mean (dollars).....	27 811	27 811	25 446
Families			
Median income (dollars).....	28 906	28 906	28 594
Per capita income (dollars).....	7 782	7 782	6 434
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households.....	151	151	119
With earnings.....	120	120	88
Mean earnings (dollars).....	27 274	27 274	26 148
With Social Security income.....	46	46	46
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 241	5 241	5 241
With public assistance income.....	35	35	35
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	7 555	7 555	7 555
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars).....	28 921	28 921	28 218
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	29 667	29 667	29 272
Married-couple families (dollars).....	37 924	37 924	38 678
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	39 398	39 398	42 319
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	10 167	10 167	9 836
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	3 177	3 177	3 177
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families.....	111	111	91
Householder worked in 1989.....	67	67	47
With related children under 18 years.....	67	67	54
With related children under 5 years.....	13	13	13
Married-couple families.....	75	75	58
Householder worked in 1989.....	52	52	35
With related children under 18 years.....	49	49	36
With related children under 5 years.....	9	9	9
Female householder, no husband present.....	36	36	33
Householder worked in 1989.....	15	15	12
With related children under 18 years.....	18	18	18
With related children under 5 years.....	4	4	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	139	139	95
Nonfamily householder.....	40	40	28
65 years and over.....	16	16	9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	610	610	452
Persons under 18 years.....	230	230	189
Related children under 18 years.....	221	221	180
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	155	155	121
Persons 65 years and over.....	47	47	35
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families.....	27	27	25
Percent below poverty level.....	24.3	24.3	27.5
Householder worked in 1989.....	6	6	4
With related children under 18 years.....	20	20	18
With related children under 5 years.....	4	4	4
Married-couple families.....	2	2	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	2	2	—
With related children under 18 years.....	2	2	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	25	25	25
Householder worked in 1989.....	4	4	4
With related children under 18 years.....	18	18	18
With related children under 5 years.....	4	4	4
Unrelated individuals.....	91	91	69
Nonfamily householder.....	12	12	12
65 years and over.....	9	9	9
Persons.....	210	210	181
Percent below poverty level.....	34.4	34.4	40.0
Persons under 18 years.....	84	84	82
Related children under 18 years.....	75	75	73
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	44	44	42
Persons 65 years and over.....	16	16	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	132	132	126
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	237	237	197

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)		
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	76 265	76 265	46 150
Native	73 961	73 961	44 625
Foreign born	2 304	2 304	1 525
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	341	341	266
Persons 5 years and over	71 382	71 382	43 090
Speak a language other than English	4 222	4 222	2 809
Do not speak English "very well"	1 191	1 191	866
In linguistically isolated households	487	487	367
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	17 134	17 134	9 919
Preprimary school	1 524	1 524	931
Public school	938	938	570
Elementary or high school	11 551	11 551	6 548
Public school	9 978	9 978	5 778
College	4 059	4 059	2 440
Public college	3 226	3 226	2 075
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	52 301	52 301	31 760
Less than 9th grade	3 206	3 206	2 062
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 922	6 922	4 824
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 508	18 508	11 293
Some college, no degree	8 315	8 315	4 983
Associate degree	4 062	4 062	2 441
Bachelor's degree	7 080	7 080	3 709
Graduate or professional degree	4 208	4 208	2 448
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.6	80.6	78.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.6	21.6	19.4
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 149	1 149	1 175
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	71 382	71 382	43 090
Same house	44 298	44 298	25 490
Different house in United States	26 658	26 658	17 355
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 691	12 691	10 634
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5 092	5 092	1 564
Different MSA/PMSA	6 006	6 006	3 752
Not in an MSA/PMSA	2 869	2 869	1 407
Abroad	426	426	245
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	35 619	35 619	21 119
Car, truck, or van	31 604	31 604	18 628
Drive alone	27 532	27 532	15 952
Carpooled	4 072	4 072	2 676
Public transportation	843	843	649
Other means	2 123	2 123	1 452
Worked at home	1 049	1 049	390
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.8	15.8	14.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	32 075	32 075	19 873
Central city	22 556	22 556	16 675
Outside central city	9 519	9 519	3 198
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 544	3 544	1 246
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	60 896	60 896	37 140
In labor force	38 775	38 775	23 226
Employed	36 346	36 346	21 512
Unemployed	2 361	2 361	1 668
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.1	7.2
Females 16 years and over	32 338	32 338	19 952
Employed	16 824	16 824	9 984
Unemployed	922	922	662
With own children under 6 years	4 422	4 422	2 875
In labor force	2 635	2 635	1 602
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 947	4 947	2 774
In labor force	3 893	3 893	2 136
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 805	3 805	2 219
Not enrolled in school	929	929	571
Unemployed or not in labor force	382	382	223
Not high school graduate	361	361	233
Employed	99	99	64
Unemployed	88	88	67
Not in labor force	174	174	102
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	42 014	42 014	25 177
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	30 407	30 407	18 355
50 to 52 weeks	23 138	23 138	13 792
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	47 401	47 401	28 715
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 383	1 383	932
With a mobility limitation	919	919	619
In labor force	192	192	113
With a self-care limitation	810	810	553
With a work disability	4 220	4 220	2 890
In labor force	1 627	1 627	1 037
Prevented from working	2 153	2 153	1 590
No work disability	43 181	43 181	25 825
In labor force	35 552	35 552	21 247
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 076	12 076	7 905
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 946	1 946	1 280
With a mobility limitation	1 616	1 616	1 079
With a self-care limitation	1 224	1 224	784

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)		
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	36 346	36 346	21 512
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 418	4 418	2 515
Professional specialty occupations	6 188	6 188	3 591
Technicians and related support occupations	1 420	1 420	765
Sales occupations	4 453	4 453	2 662
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 904	5 904	3 624
Private household occupations	120	120	72
Protective service occupations	444	444	307
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 529	4 529	2 945
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	433	433	157
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 439	4 439	2 498
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 151	2 151	1 263
Transportation and material moving occupations	955	955	587
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	892	892	526
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	30 645	30 645	19 331
Less than \$5,000	994	994	685
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 142	3 142	2 274
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 588	2 588	1 716
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4 916	4 916	3 326
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 963	4 963	3 102
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 593	5 593	3 434
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 628	5 628	3 306
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 614	1 614	816
\$100,000 or more	1 207	1 207	672
Median (dollars)	32 065	32 065	30 213
Mean (dollars)	39 751	39 751	37 428
Families	20 966	20 966	12 749
Median income (dollars)	40 254	40 254	38 189
Per capita income (dollars)	16 093	16 093	15 772
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	30 645	30 645	19 331
With earnings	23 385	23 385	14 216
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 165	41 165	39 528
With Social Security income	9 910	9 910	6 594
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 015	8 015	7 830
With public assistance income	2 521	2 521	1 922
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 639	4 639	4 877
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	47 503	47 503	45 401
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 514	45 514	41 763
Married-couple families (dollars)	52 402	52 402	50 623
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 018	53 018	50 226
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 146	24 146	23 566
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 270	17 270	15 796
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	20 697	20 695	12 543
Householder worked in 1989	16 009	16 015	9 340
With related children under 18 years	9 639	9 631	5 775
With related children under 5 years	4 073	4 073	2 643
Married-couple families	16 578	16 569	9 722
Householder worked in 1989	13 150	13 149	7 474
With related children under 18 years	7 383	7 375	4 206
With related children under 5 years	3 279	3 279	2 032
Female householder, no husband present	3 334	3 334	2 284
Householder worked in 1989	2 220	2 220	1 432
With related children under 18 years	1 960	1 960	1 377
With related children under 5 years	659	659	518
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12 296	12 296	8 242
Nonfamily householder	9 572	9 572	6 463
65 years and over	4 330	4 330	2 921
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	74 448	74 446	45 364
Persons under 18 years	17 017	17 017	10 016
Related children under 18 years	16 922	16 922	9 962
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 047	12 047	6 900
Persons 65 years and over	11 868	11 860	7 725
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 154	1 154	898
Percent below poverty level	5.5	5.5	7.0
Householder worked in 1989	513	513	355
With related children under 18 years	961	961	777
With related children under 5 years	521	521	410
Married-couple families	292	292	180
Householder worked in 1989	141	141	80
With related children under 18 years	180	180	118
With related children under 5 years	123	123	76
Female householder, no husband present	832	832	696
Householder worked in 1989	357	357	268
With related children under 18 years	774	774	652
With related children under 5 years	391	391	327
Unrelated individuals	2 300	2 300	1 508
Nonfamily householder	1 386	1 386	1 055
65 years and over	759	759	537
Persons	5 545	5 545	3 964
Percent below poverty level	7.4	7.4	8.7
Persons under 18 years	1 721	1 721	1 322
Related children under 18 years	1 643	1 643	1 268
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 042	1 042	832
Persons 65 years and over	952	952	667
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 752	1 752	1 110
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	7 926	7 926	5 555

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County				
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005
All housing units	35 046	35 046	21 272	2 314	2 439	1 275	2 306	1 153
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	352	352	157	23	—	—	42	16
1985 to 1988	2 197	2 197	1 085	55	144	88	138	84
1980 to 1984	1 339	1 339	554	87	89	—	76	80
1970 to 1979	3 822	3 822	1 920	532	92	56	245	156
1960 to 1969	4 069	4 069	2 140	93	116	69	244	171
1950 to 1959	4 302	4 302	2 485	71	22	109	203	305
1940 to 1949	3 400	3 400	2 329	21	103	152	414	132
1939 or earlier	15 565	15 565	10 602	1 432	1 873	802	942	209
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	430	430	341	160	40	—	—	10
1 bedroom	5 130	5 130	3 539	1 189	713	122	186	48
2 bedrooms	9 257	9 257	5 667	537	801	329	886	243
3 bedrooms	13 546	13 546	8 201	264	643	620	823	561
4 bedrooms	5 367	5 367	2 941	149	210	165	367	245
5 or more bedrooms	1 316	1 316	583	15	32	39	44	46
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	328	328	160	15	—	—	37	35
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	145	145	21	21	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	700	700	121	23	—	—	36	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	34 826	34 826	21 149	2 258	2 439	1 275	2 295	1 153
Source of water, public system or private company	31 441	31 441	21 001	2 314	2 427	1 275	2 279	1 034
Sewage disposal, public sewer	28 326	28 326	20 515	2 298	2 439	1 268	2 129	946
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	126	126	59	8	11	—	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units	32	32	16	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	32	32	29	8	11	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	31 339	31 339	19 916	2 095	2 256	1 204	2 105	1 050
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	9 899	9 899	7 349	937	1 013	481	989	273
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 023	1 023	432	25	56	20	21	34
Electricity	3 565	3 565	2 075	410	198	74	226	145
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15 497	15 497	9 537	716	966	592	797	549
All other fuels	1 327	1 327	504	7	12	37	72	49
No fuel used	28	28	19	—	11	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	3 961	3 961	3 223	962	666	132	192	71
1	12 727	12 727	8 525	800	1 029	553	867	416
2	11 152	11 152	6 496	324	487	400	821	405
3 or more	3 499	3 499	1 672	9	74	119	225	158
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.4	.7	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	20 518	20 518	11 862	220	588	823	1 447	899
1989 to March 1990	1 371	1 371	786	20	31	53	106	76
1985 to 1988	4 114	4 114	2 401	48	81	185	360	196
1980 to 1984	2 776	2 776	1 544	24	68	90	180	152
1970 to 1979	4 479	4 479	2 450	28	163	138	297	177
1969 or earlier	7 778	7 778	4 681	100	245	357	504	298
Renter-occupied housing units	10 821	10 821	8 054	1 875	1 668	381	658	151
1989 to March 1990	3 754	3 754	2 923	616	590	119	268	71
1985 to 1988	4 054	4 054	2 902	728	645	166	187	55
1980 to 1984	1 413	1 413	992	223	230	28	72	25
1970 to 1979	1 013	1 013	797	255	111	28	46	—
1969 or earlier	587	587	440	53	92	40	85	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	846	846	710	233	184	21	20	—
Householder 65 years and over	8 146	8 146	5 301	793	476	334	532	324
Owner-occupied housing units	5 692	5 692	3 477	78	232	266	388	303
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	6	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	157	157	118	54	16	—	11	—
No vehicle available	2 151	2 151	1 639	565	274	80	102	37
Complete plumbing facilities	31 275	31 275	19 871	2 087	2 245	1 204	2 105	1 050
1.00 or less persons per room	31 019	31 019	19 700	2 087	2 184	1 197	2 093	1 050
1.01 or more persons per room	256	256	171	—	61	7	12	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	64	64	45	8	11	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	64	64	45	8	11	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 653	47 653	47 069	40 275	29 826	35 813	44 132	61 837
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 380	23 380	22 055	16 593	22 627	26 209	21 804	33 488
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 771	2 771	2 186	531	447	82	231	56
Owner-occupied housing units	648	648	353	12	25	42	30	10
Renter-occupied housing units	2 123	2 123	1 833	519	422	40	201	46

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield city, Berkshire County—Con.						
	Tract 9006	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9012
All housing units	2 023	1 122	2 100	2 555	2 241	1 732	12
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	12	35	13	—	16	—	—
1985 to 1988	123	117	114	13	165	44	—
1980 to 1984	41	33	52	8	30	58	—
1970 to 1979	179	58	203	100	202	97	—
1960 to 1969	58	111	334	211	303	429	—
1950 to 1959	72	129	435	152	526	461	—
1940 to 1949	108	72	384	241	258	444	—
1939 or earlier	1 430	567	565	1 830	741	199	12
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	83	5	—	43	—	—	—
1 bedroom	257	95	37	478	189	225	—
2 bedrooms	747	294	280	502	528	520	—
3 bedrooms	621	515	1 118	995	1 282	755	4
4 bedrooms	273	193	494	441	196	200	8
5 or more bedrooms	42	20	171	96	46	32	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	26	21	18	8	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	32	11	—	8	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	2 001	1 111	2 094	2 538	2 241	1 732	12
Source of water, public system or private company	2 023	1 122	2 032	2 529	2 225	1 729	12
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 000	1 076	1 943	2 525	2 175	1 704	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	11	—	10	6	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	10	6	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	6	4	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 829	1 062	2 028	2 407	2 177	1 691	12
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	721	297	655	842	652	481	8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	93	35	—	73	64	11	—
Electricity	197	123	118	118	159	270	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	770	545	1 141	1 340	1 242	875	4
All other fuels	48	62	69	34	60	54	—
No fuel used	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	514	58	45	296	111	168	8
1	812	412	779	1 136	908	809	4
2	407	462	925	780	894	591	—
3 or more	96	130	279	195	264	123	—
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	774	881	1 903	1 345	1 694	1 276	12
1989 to March 1990	47	94	154	69	111	25	—
1985 to 1988	147	261	333	229	357	204	—
1980 to 1984	81	87	326	149	215	172	—
1970 to 1979	112	191	460	320	332	232	—
1969 or earlier	387	248	630	578	679	643	12
Renter-occupied housing units	1 055	181	125	1 062	483	415	—
1989 to March 1990	479	66	40	421	174	79	—
1985 to 1988	355	62	36	362	164	142	—
1980 to 1984	97	23	30	131	53	80	—
1970 to 1979	88	4	14	89	67	95	—
1969 or earlier	36	26	5	59	25	19	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	150	10	15	23	41	13	—
Householder 65 years and over	393	210	524	560	428	715	12
Owner-occupied housing units	288	171	510	359	376	494	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	—	5	20	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	168	17	32	177	45	134	8
Complete plumbing facilities	1 823	1 058	2 028	2 397	2 171	1 691	12
1.00 or less persons per room	1 796	1 055	2 009	2 378	2 155	1 684	12
1.01 or more persons per room	27	3	19	19	16	7	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	4	—	10	6	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	6	—	—	10	6	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 790	42 653	67 381	47 471	44 747	40 736	16 813
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 219	24 954	25 028	28 318	27 595	19 431	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	388	64	47	163	70	95	12
Owner-occupied housing units	65	22	35	47	22	31	12
Renter-occupied housing units	323	42	12	116	48	64	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Berkshire County							
	Tract 9111	Tract 9121	Tract 9131	Tract 9141	Tract 9231	Tract 9241	Tract 9321 (pt.)	Tract 9351 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 292	2 733	2 410	2 675	1 358	1 551	977	778
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	19	33	38	20	23	15	28	19
1985 to 1988.....	145	235	130	180	95	152	101	74
1980 to 1984.....	50	82	194	185	105	69	53	47
1970 to 1979.....	111	91	542	404	260	179	163	152
1960 to 1969.....	164	395	438	318	175	123	154	162
1950 to 1959.....	291	571	270	240	146	123	82	94
1940 to 1949.....	194	291	113	166	82	83	89	53
1939 or earlier.....	318	1 035	685	1 162	472	807	307	177
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	6	9	15	27	—	20	6	6
1 bedroom.....	134	331	303	374	101	231	85	32
2 bedrooms.....	292	629	727	679	395	401	311	156
3 bedrooms.....	576	1 086	925	982	557	527	395	297
4 bedrooms.....	242	567	289	463	231	263	132	239
5 or more bedrooms.....	42	111	151	150	74	109	48	48
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	18	20	117	—	—	13	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	5	13	78	23	—	5	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	3	2	293	192	—	89	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 280	2 712	2 401	2 661	1 353	1 531	965	774
Source of water, public system or private company.....	843	2 584	2 338	2 440	769	1 024	425	17
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	157	2 524	1 780	2 277	26	688	353	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	6	—	14	—	22	14	3
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 150	2 627	1 875	2 242	1 291	908	717	613
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	140	732	662	524	327	165	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	141	58	72	57	108	35	79	41
Electricity.....	141	313	211	420	94	125	79	107
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	593	1 452	811	1 110	617	531	461	385
All other fuels.....	135	63	119	131	145	52	98	80
No fuel used.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	63	209	132	170	22	90	42	10
1.....	455	931	771	803	457	383	240	162
2.....	439	1 038	695	964	573	326	310	311
3 or more.....	193	449	277	305	239	109	125	130
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	985	1 944	1 379	1 554	1 102	585	573	534
1989 to March 1990.....	51	125	139	123	75	16	35	21
1985 to 1988.....	245	384	240	233	220	103	163	125
1980 to 1984.....	100	215	174	270	208	80	104	81
1970 to 1979.....	205	473	341	296	285	165	128	136
1969 or earlier.....	384	747	485	632	314	221	143	171
Renter-occupied housing units.....	165	683	496	688	189	323	144	79
1989 to March 1990.....	51	241	138	205	37	84	47	28
1985 to 1988.....	80	226	222	307	79	130	66	42
1980 to 1984.....	17	132	97	84	20	53	9	9
1970 to 1979.....	—	51	28	65	34	33	5	—
1969 or earlier.....	17	33	11	27	19	23	17	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	5	31	—	73	9	7	8	3
Householder 65 years and over.....	283	598	498	615	272	307	155	117
Owner-occupied housing units.....	266	433	387	445	230	205	135	114
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	16	—	21	—	—	2	—
No vehicle available.....	58	140	67	128	13	71	27	8
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 145	2 621	1 875	2 242	1 291	906	714	610
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 131	2 613	1 859	2 221	1 281	895	709	610
1.01 or more persons per room.....	14	8	16	21	10	11	5	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	6	—	—	—	2	3	3
1.00 or less persons per room.....	5	6	—	—	—	2	3	3
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	44 306	51 635	51 586	45 301	40 882	52 332	40 616	65 396
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	29 903	26 837	23 811	24 556	25 346	36 252	26 718	38 499
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	48	119	71	195	44	66	28	14
Owner-occupied housing units.....	29	81	35	49	44	27	22	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19	38	36	146	—	39	6	6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Berkshire County (pt.)			Pittsfield city, Berkshire County				
	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005
Specified owner-occupied housing units	16 125	16 125	9 494	78	240	653	1 138	792
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	9 999	9 999	5 822	53	161	360	616	510
Less than \$300.....	140	140	97	—	9	24	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	844	844	497	—	45	26	29	54
\$400 to \$499.....	1 092	1 092	683	—	18	25	61	25
\$500 to \$599.....	1 125	1 125	630	—	11	30	45	54
\$600 to \$799.....	2 027	2 027	1 205	27	27	103	162	88
\$800 to \$999.....	1 830	1 830	1 166	—	44	91	146	85
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 940	1 940	1 083	26	16	76	125	115
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	613	613	272	—	—	—	8	66
\$2,000 or more.....	388	388	189	—	—	—	16	23
Median (dollars).....	777	777	773	799	612	780	790	879
Not mortgaged.....	6 126	6 126	3 672	25	79	293	522	282
Less than \$100.....	8	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	675	675	379	—	—	24	98	34
\$200 to \$299.....	3 421	3 421	2 097	25	45	197	283	117
\$300 to \$399.....	1 576	1 576	966	—	25	68	100	88
\$400 to \$499.....	333	333	183	—	—	4	41	33
\$500 or more.....	113	113	42	—	9	—	—	10
Median (dollars).....	269	269	268	225	285	265	250	322
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	2 908	2 908	1 702	25	61	164	282	97
Less than 20 percent.....	703	703	459	25	—	44	98	25
20 to 24 percent.....	416	416	278	—	14	45	39	17
25 to 29 percent.....	333	333	183	—	10	12	26	11
30 to 34 percent.....	317	317	203	—	—	11	35	22
35 percent or more.....	1 069	1 069	535	—	37	46	84	22
Not computed.....	70	70	44	—	—	6	—	—
Median.....	29.5	29.5	27.5	17.5	37.7	23.9	25.8	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 545	3 545	2 056	—	61	168	284	141
Less than 20 percent.....	1 969	1 969	1 180	—	54	91	135	71
20 to 24 percent.....	462	462	271	—	—	15	27	12
25 to 29 percent.....	357	357	205	—	—	31	32	25
30 to 34 percent.....	255	255	114	—	—	14	20	6
35 percent or more.....	502	502	286	—	7	17	70	27
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.1	18.1	17.2	—	13.4	17.9	21.3	19.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	3 398	3 398	2 029	—	76	158	195	186
Less than 20 percent.....	1 900	1 900	1 068	—	37	45	94	102
20 to 24 percent.....	555	555	404	—	39	54	46	29
25 to 29 percent.....	446	446	320	—	—	32	38	24
30 to 34 percent.....	214	214	134	—	—	21	17	19
35 percent or more.....	283	283	103	—	—	6	—	12
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.2	18.2	19.0	—	20.1	23.1	20.4	18.0
\$50,000 or more.....	6 274	6 274	3 707	53	42	163	377	368
Less than 20 percent.....	4 601	4 601	2 793	43	33	130	301	268
20 to 24 percent.....	789	789	432	10	9	24	31	27
25 to 29 percent.....	410	410	217	—	—	9	20	30
30 to 34 percent.....	239	239	134	—	—	—	17	17
35 percent or more.....	235	235	131	—	—	—	8	26
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.9	12.9	12.5	14.9	16.3	13.3	12.7	13.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 716	10 716	8 039	1 875	1 668	381	658	144
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	140	140	102	49	14	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	1 147	1 147	834	360	122	32	130	—
\$200 to \$299.....	862	862	624	230	129	18	23	19
\$300 to \$399.....	1 424	1 424	1 048	227	328	66	103	—
\$400 to \$499.....	2 567	2 567	2 074	452	532	61	173	33
\$500 to \$599.....	2 066	2 066	1 577	176	418	90	89	36
\$600 to \$749.....	1 474	1 474	1 093	226	164	96	68	24
\$750 to \$999.....	420	420	260	25	36	5	32	18
\$1,000 or more.....	161	161	65	—	—	—	—	14
No cash rent.....	455	455	262	29	19	13	40	—
Median (dollars).....	462	462	460	391	455	505	454	550
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	2 922	2 922	2 353	806	484	81	221	46
Less than 20 percent.....	168	168	117	66	22	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	296	296	213	76	51	—	36	—
25 to 29 percent.....	352	352	253	132	28	12	36	—
30 to 34 percent.....	121	121	90	27	6	19	11	—
35 percent or more.....	1 735	1 735	1 485	465	368	43	117	46
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.1	50.0+	50.0+	39.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	2 615	2 615	1 987	478	409	81	152	12
Less than 20 percent.....	167	167	94	22	16	12	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	238	238	150	55	30	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	367	367	307	131	60	22	16	—
30 to 34 percent.....	402	402	323	72	55	8	54	12
35 percent or more.....	1 308	1 308	1 019	398	236	33	57	—
Not computed.....	133	133	94	12	6	—	—	—
Median.....	36.0	36.0	36.3	32.2	37.2	32.2	34.1	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 906	2 906	2 130	346	488	85	131	38
Less than 20 percent.....	1 054	1 054	758	145	214	31	29	—
20 to 24 percent.....	832	832	702	126	180	7	62	17
25 to 29 percent.....	515	515	351	47	33	13	40	6
30 to 34 percent.....	266	266	184	8	56	29	—	8
35 percent or more.....	143	143	90	6	5	—	—	—
Not computed.....	96	96	45	—	14	—	—	—
Median.....	22.1	22.1	22.0	20.8	20.8	26.7	22.9	26.7
\$35,000 or more.....	2 273	2 273	1 569	245	287	134	154	48
Less than 20 percent.....	1 736	1 736	1 238	192	246	128	145	37
20 to 24 percent.....	352	352	260	53	34	6	—	11
25 to 29 percent.....	71	71	43	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	12	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	80	80	21	—	7	—	—	—
Median.....	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.4	13.1	15.3	16.0	17.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield city, Berkshire County—Con.						
	Tract 9006	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9012
Specified owner-occupied housing units	497	753	1 742	961	1 483	1 153	4
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	240	491	1 223	613	943	612	—
Less than \$300	11	4	—	9	17	23	—
\$300 to \$399	28	38	80	64	77	56	—
\$400 to \$499	38	71	130	38	207	70	—
\$500 to \$599	31	35	169	88	70	97	—
\$600 to \$799	54	84	167	111	228	154	—
\$800 to \$999	61	147	260	82	150	100	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17	102	240	159	112	95	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	4	59	42	82	11	—
\$2,000 or more	—	6	118	20	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	632	822	844	790	703	685	—
Not mortgaged	257	263	519	348	503	541	4
Less than \$100	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	54	30	13	26	62	38	—
\$200 to \$299	121	149	336	123	329	402	—
\$300 to \$399	75	48	140	162	131	95	4
\$400 to \$499	7	25	20	29	18	6	—
\$500 or more	—	5	—	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	264	247	277	313	248	263	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	175	109	208	151	254	176	—
Less than 20 percent	16	37	38	24	79	73	—
20 to 24 percent	36	8	40	23	37	19	—
25 to 29 percent	10	17	41	—	44	12	—
30 to 34 percent	45	45	46	8	23	13	—
35 percent or more	—	47	26	88	71	52	—
Not computed	6	—	17	—	8	—	—
Median	32.5	27.8	27.1	39.9	26.3	23.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	117	190	283	174	295	343	—
Less than 20 percent	63	101	165	99	167	234	—
20 to 24 percent	8	23	79	8	48	51	—
25 to 29 percent	7	25	14	24	31	16	—
30 to 34 percent	5	11	18	—	14	26	—
35 percent or more	34	30	7	43	35	16	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.7	18.8	17.6	18.8	17.7	14.1	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	81	210	304	170	393	252	4
Less than 20 percent	65	91	143	95	246	146	—
20 to 24 percent	7	31	25	21	76	49	—
25 to 29 percent	—	54	70	15	58	29	—
30 to 34 percent	9	11	15	7	14	21	—
35 percent or more	—	23	—	32	23	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	22.3	20.6	17.7	17.1	15.2	—
\$50,000 or more	124	244	947	466	541	382	12.5
Less than 20 percent	113	191	686	333	385	310	—
20 to 24 percent	11	33	126	46	70	45	—
25 to 29 percent	—	10	28	37	56	27	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	45	37	8	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	62	13	22	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.1	13.3	11.9	12.9	11.2	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 055	177	121	1 062	483	415	—
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	20	—	—	—	11	8	—
\$100 to \$199	71	—	—	—	6	113	—
\$200 to \$299	82	9	—	74	24	16	—
\$300 to \$399	169	42	—	113	74	26	—
\$400 to \$499	236	20	47	285	330	85	—
\$500 to \$599	229	32	19	297	95	96	—
\$600 to \$749	180	35	6	156	101	37	—
\$750 to \$999	16	10	18	73	20	7	—
\$1,000 or more	—	7	—	26	5	6	—
No cash rent	32	22	31	38	17	21	—
Median (dollars)	465	518	498	513	482	483	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	349	49	12	141	39	125	—
Less than 20 percent	24	—	—	—	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	5	—	—	—	—	45	—
25 to 29 percent	24	—	—	—	6	15	—
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more	238	27	12	96	24	49	—
Not computed	42	22	—	34	9	11	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	27.3	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	249	25	40	269	139	133	—
Less than 20 percent	3	—	—	—	19	16	—
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	29	8	12	—
25 to 29 percent	36	3	7	18	9	5	—
30 to 34 percent	34	—	—	70	13	5	—
35 percent or more	150	22	12	143	82	86	—
Not computed	10	—	—	21	9	8	—
Median	38.2	50.0+	37.1	37.7	37.8	40.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	326	39	43	373	160	101	—
Less than 20 percent	102	15	16	120	68	18	—
20 to 24 percent	121	6	9	125	27	22	—
25 to 29 percent	74	9	7	63	32	34	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	16	33	8	15	—
35 percent or more	13	5	6	18	25	—	—
Not computed	—	—	5	—	—	12	—
Median	22.5	23.8	21.7	22.4	22.2	25.7	—
\$35,000 or more	131	64	26	279	145	56	—
Less than 20 percent	94	41	9	203	110	33	—
20 to 24 percent	28	16	12	67	17	16	—
25 to 29 percent	—	7	—	9	18	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	9	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	16.8	20.6	16.4	16.5	17.9	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Berkshire County							
	Tract 9111	Tract 9121	Tract 9131	Tract 9141	Tract 9231	Tract 9241	Tract 9321 (pt.)	Tract 9351 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	750	1 605	1 049	1 244	763	457	366	397
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	469	1 020	617	750	542	267	234	278
Less than \$300	16	—	6	6	13	4	2	2
\$300 to \$399	39	103	49	66	40	5	29	16
\$400 to \$499	55	79	51	78	71	26	20	29
\$500 to \$599	57	151	47	95	88	23	15	19
\$600 to \$799	120	160	111	158	116	52	48	57
\$800 to \$999	89	139	62	163	106	32	32	41
\$1,000 to \$1,499	29	228	175	132	93	67	63	70
\$1,500 to \$1,999	50	116	56	29	15	26	17	40
\$2,000 or more	14	44	66	23	—	32	7	13
Median (dollars)	712	852	964	740	701	953	817	914
Not mortgaged	281	585	432	494	221	190	132	119
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
\$100 to \$199	12	56	53	63	60	11	20	21
\$200 to \$299	213	344	142	263	132	97	80	53
\$300 to \$399	36	162	125	144	25	58	27	33
\$400 to \$499	15	7	83	24	4	3	5	9
\$500 or more	5	16	29	—	—	21	—	—
Median (dollars)	269	271	311	270	233	287	240	266
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	141	286	178	258	142	73	75	53
Less than 20 percent	22	61	46	52	17	11	12	10
20 to 24 percent	12	21	38	28	15	2	12	10
25 to 29 percent	13	57	8	29	24	7	8	4
30 to 34 percent	18	24	16	25	27	2	2	—
35 percent or more	76	123	70	111	51	43	31	29
Not computed	—	—	—	13	—	8	5	—
Median	36.2	30.8	28.1	32.7	31.3	45.0	28.8	38.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	219	392	220	280	148	89	85	56
Less than 20 percent	109	236	111	150	62	46	53	22
20 to 24 percent	32	49	19	53	18	7	2	11
25 to 29 percent	40	39	9	28	18	6	8	4
30 to 34 percent	20	32	38	7	26	7	8	3
35 percent or more	18	36	43	42	24	23	14	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.1	17.4	19.9	18.7	23.3	19.5	15.2	22.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	151	232	242	272	209	96	79	88
Less than 20 percent	128	141	129	157	132	62	33	50
20 to 24 percent	5	28	22	45	16	13	11	11
25 to 29 percent	18	30	13	20	24	4	7	10
30 to 34 percent	—	7	8	43	3	4	12	6
35 percent or more	—	26	70	7	37	13	16	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	16.2	18.9	17.4	18.1	15.3	23.0	17.7
\$50,000 or more	239	695	409	434	264	199	127	200
Less than 20 percent	142	443	287	337	215	143	97	144
20 to 24 percent	39	112	72	37	38	21	13	25
25 to 29 percent	31	61	29	33	5	19	4	11
30 to 34 percent	10	49	15	11	—	5	5	10
35 percent or more	17	30	6	16	6	11	8	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	14.5	12.8	11.6	11.0	13.8	15.1	13.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	153	683	496	669	181	301	140	54
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	15	9	11	3	—
\$100 to \$199	—	95	92	70	—	47	9	—
\$200 to \$299	17	81	33	53	27	15	6	—
\$300 to \$399	23	73	44	52	33	33	18	—
\$400 to \$499	34	89	59	169	46	47	44	5
\$500 to \$599	38	128	78	126	40	39	34	6
\$600 to \$749	19	126	88	86	5	35	10	12
\$750 to \$999	22	19	29	33	4	32	8	8
\$1,000 or more	—	28	24	17	—	14	2	11
No cash rent	—	44	49	43	17	28	6	—
Median (dollars)	506	469	472	474	440	464	470	675
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	28	127	114	173	27	77	19	4
Less than 20 percent	—	9	—	15	9	15	3	—
20 to 24 percent	—	18	26	17	—	22	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	36	25	26	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	14	17	—	—	3	—
35 percent or more	28	43	45	76	10	31	13	4
Not computed	—	21	4	22	8	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	28.6	31.4	50.0+	50.0+	25.8	44.4	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	33	180	127	127	53	77	27	4
Less than 20 percent	—	41	19	—	—	10	3	—
20 to 24 percent	—	16	17	26	11	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	10	10	4	—
30 to 34 percent	9	27	18	8	—	4	13	—
35 percent or more	24	58	73	65	22	36	7	4
Not computed	—	12	—	18	—	9	—	—
Median	45.0	30.2	41.9	37.3	28.9	36.0	32.5	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45	192	140	203	53	71	56	16
Less than 20 percent	12	95	116	107	19	22	16	2
20 to 24 percent	10	15	34	28	4	17	19	3
25 to 29 percent	23	52	8	48	15	6	12	—
30 to 34 percent	—	14	36	11	6	11	4	—
35 percent or more	—	16	12	9	—	7	2	7
Not computed	—	—	24	—	9	11	3	4
Median	25.1	20.3	24.7	19.7	23.8	23.2	22.8	45.0
\$35,000 or more	47	184	115	166	48	76	38	30
Less than 20 percent	30	138	53	125	48	52	28	24
20 to 24 percent	9	20	14	31	—	13	5	—
25 to 29 percent	8	5	13	—	—	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
35 percent or more	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	2
Not computed	—	—	25	10	—	8	3	2
Median	13.4	15.4	17.5	17.0	14.0	14.5	14.9	16.2

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County	
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9006
Occupied housing units	30 446	30 446	19 178	1 936	1 554
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	221	221	81	—	8
1985 to 1988	1 810	1 810	956	55	105
1980 to 1984	1 076	1 076	503	67	22
1970 to 1979	3 292	3 292	1 775	473	167
1960 to 1969	3 632	3 632	2 031	85	51
1950 to 1959	3 963	3 963	2 350	58	67
1940 to 1949	3 084	3 084	2 201	21	87
1939 or earlier	13 368	13 368	9 281	1 177	1 047
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	369	369	294	141	68
1 bedroom	4 245	4 245	3 007	966	178
2 bedrooms	7 573	7 573	4 976	467	553
3 bedrooms	12 266	12 266	7 557	223	540
4 bedrooms	4 808	4 808	2 705	124	193
5 or more bedrooms	1 185	1 185	539	15	22
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	30 305	30 305	19 076	1 880	1 535
Source of water, public system or private company	27 789	27 789	18 936	1 936	1 554
Sewage disposal, public sewer	25 039	25 039	18 497	1 920	1 538
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	55	55	36	8	6
Owner-occupied housing units	32	32	16	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	23	23	20	8	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	9 549	9 549	7 030	881	609
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	978	978	406	25	73
Electricity	3 448	3 448	1 981	375	161
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15 123	15 123	9 243	648	663
All other fuels	1 320	1 320	499	7	48
No fuel used	28	28	19	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	3 672	3 672	2 952	850	408
1	12 433	12 433	8 294	779	720
2	10 917	10 917	6 317	298	354
3 or more	3 424	3 424	1 615	9	72
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.4	.7	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	20 190	20 190	11 625	220	681
1989 to March 1990	1 352	1 352	767	20	38
1985 to 1988	3 999	3 999	2 330	48	136
1980 to 1984	2 715	2 715	1 502	24	69
1970 to 1979	4 436	4 436	2 416	28	89
1969 or earlier	7 688	7 688	4 610	100	349
Renter-occupied housing units	10 256	10 256	7 553	1 716	873
1989 to March 1990	3 503	3 503	2 711	564	410
1985 to 1988	3 830	3 830	2 699	647	280
1980 to 1984	1 360	1 360	943	197	84
1970 to 1979	984	984	768	255	71
1969 or earlier	579	579	432	53	28
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	747	747	613	197	107
Householder 65 years and over	8 021	8 021	5 195	733	359
Owner-occupied housing units	5 657	5 657	3 448	78	271
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	6	—	—
No telephone in unit	141	141	102	38	6
No vehicle available	2 074	2 074	1 575	518	151
Complete plumbing facilities	30 391	30 391	19 142	1 928	1 548
1.00 or less persons per room	30 179	30 179	19 015	1 928	1 528
1.01 or more persons per room	212	212	127	—	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	65	65	36	8	6
1.00 or less persons per room	55	55	36	8	6
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 694	47 694	47 088	40 275	31 356
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 596	23 596	22 276	16 553	19 920
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 551	2 551	1 969	490	276
Owner-occupied housing units	642	642	347	12	59
Renter-occupied housing units	1 909	1 909	1 622	478	217

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County	
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9001	Tract 9006
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 871	15 871	9 287	78	421
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage.....	9 783	9 783	5 648	53	185
Less than \$300.....	135	135	6	—	6
\$300 to \$399.....	804	804	472	—	13
\$400 to \$499.....	1 070	1 070	663	—	33
\$500 to \$599.....	1 085	1 085	613	—	14
\$600 to \$799.....	2 008	2 008	1 186	27	49
\$800 to \$999.....	1 793	1 793	1 131	—	57
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 915	1 915	1 052	26	13
\$1,500 or more.....	585	585	244	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	388	388	189	—	—
Median (dollars).....	778	771	799	799	668
Not mortgaged.....	6 088	6 088	3 639	25	236
Less than \$100.....	8	8	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	675	675	379	—	54
\$200 to \$299.....	3 408	3 408	2 087	25	116
\$300 to \$399.....	1 551	1 551	943	—	59
\$400 to \$499.....	333	333	183	—	7
\$500 or more.....	113	113	42	—	—
Median (dollars).....	269	269	268	225	257
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000.....	2 865	2 865	1 667	25	155
Less than 20 percent.....	703	703	459	25	16
20 to 24 percent.....	405	405	267	—	30
25 to 29 percent.....	323	323	173	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	312	312	198	—	40
35 percent or more.....	1 052	1 052	526	—	53
Not computed.....	70	70	44	—	6
Median.....	29.5	29.5	27.5	17.5	32.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 501	3 501	2 033	—	102
Less than 20 percent.....	1 952	1 952	1 170	—	53
20 to 24 percent.....	454	454	263	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	357	357	205	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	241	241	114	—	5
35 percent or more.....	497	497	281	—	29
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.0	18.0	17.1	—	18.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	3 343	3 343	1 980	—	76
Less than 20 percent.....	1 884	1 884	1 056	—	60
20 to 24 percent.....	538	538	387	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	433	433	307	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	212	212	134	—	9
35 percent or more.....	276	276	96	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.0	18.0	18.8	—	13.1
\$50,000 or more.....	6 162	6 162	3 607	53	88
Less than 20 percent.....	4 537	4 537	2 741	43	77
20 to 24 percent.....	774	774	417	10	11
25 to 29 percent.....	389	389	196	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	232	232	127	—	—
35 percent or more.....	230	230	126	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.8	12.8	12.5	14.9	11.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 151	10 151	7 538	1 716	873
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100.....	134	134	96	49	20
\$100 to \$199.....	1 099	1 099	786	334	59
\$200 to \$299.....	810	810	572	195	70
\$300 to \$399.....	1 344	1 344	1 081	304	144
\$400 to \$499.....	2 480	2 480	2 000	430	225
\$500 to \$599.....	1 963	1 963	1 474	163	194
\$600 to \$749.....	330	330	959	187	121
\$750 to \$999.....	397	397	251	25	16
\$1,000 or more.....	158	158	65	—	—
No cash rent.....	436	436	254	29	24
Median (dollars).....	461	461	458	391	450
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000.....	2 697	2 697	2 141	739	250
Less than 20 percent.....	168	168	117	66	24
20 to 24 percent.....	296	296	213	76	5
25 to 29 percent.....	335	335	236	120	19
30 to 34 percent.....	96	96	65	8	16
35 percent or more.....	1 603	1 603	1 355	429	175
Not computed.....	199	199	155	40	11
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.5	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	2 506	2 506	1 899	441	230
Less than 20 percent.....	167	167	94	22	3
20 to 24 percent.....	238	238	150	55	36
25 to 29 percent.....	348	348	291	115	3
30 to 34 percent.....	385	385	308	72	34
35 percent or more.....	1 235	1 235	962	177	131
Not computed.....	133	133	94	—	10
Median.....	35.8	35.8	36.1	32.0	37.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 793	2 793	2 028	321	281
Less than 20 percent.....	1 030	1 030	612	129	102
20 to 24 percent.....	779	779	652	126	88
25 to 29 percent.....	490	490	326	38	67
30 to 34 percent.....	260	260	178	8	16
35 percent or more.....	138	138	85	6	8
Not computed.....	96	96	45	—	—
Median.....	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.0	22.2
\$35,000 or more.....	2 155	2 155	1 470	215	112
Less than 20 percent.....	1 654	1 654	1 161	179	75
20 to 24 percent.....	323	323	238	36	28
25 to 29 percent.....	64	64	43	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	12	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	22	22	—	—	—
Not computed.....	80	80	21	—	9
Median.....	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.5

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9006
Occupied housing units	602	602	545	250
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	4	4	4	4
1985 to 1988	22	22	22	12
1980 to 1984	42	42	38	19
1970 to 1979	65	65	55	6
1960 to 1969	37	37	37	7
1950 to 1959	43	43	18	5
1940 to 1949	40	40	29	21
1939 or earlier	349	349	342	176
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	154	154	141	20
2 bedrooms	154	154	152	104
3 bedrooms	207	207	168	55
4 bedrooms	67	67	64	51
5 or more bedrooms	20	20	20	20
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	602	602	545	250
Source of water, public system or private company	586	586	533	250
Sewage disposal, public sewer	579	579	532	243
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	9	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	9	9	9	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	269	269	245	105
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	26	26	26	20
Electricity	78	78	76	25
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	227	227	198	100
All other fuels	2	2	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	254	254	239	100
1	181	181	165	73
2	131	131	108	53
3 or more	36	36	33	24
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	200	200	165	93
1989 to March 1990	9	9	9	9
1985 to 1988	57	57	43	11
1980 to 1984	37	37	27	12
1970 to 1979	29	29	27	23
1969 or earlier	68	68	59	38
Renter-occupied housing units	402	402	380	157
1989 to March 1990	149	149	136	51
1985 to 1988	163	163	158	68
1980 to 1984	53	53	49	13
1970 to 1979	29	29	29	17
1969 or earlier	8	8	8	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	78	78	76	30
Householder 65 years and over	113	113	94	34
Owner-occupied housing units	23	23	17	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	16	16	16	—
No vehicle available	77	77	64	17
Complete plumbing facilities	593	593	536	250
1.00 or less persons per room	582	582	525	250
1.01 or more persons per room	11	11	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	9	—
1.00 or less persons per room	9	9	9	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 060	43 060	44 466	43 296
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 678	16 678	16 618	15 113
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	184	184	184	94
Owner-occupied housing units	6	6	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units	178	178	178	88

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)		Pittsfield city, Berkshire County
		Total	Pittsfield city	Tract 9006
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	175	175	148	76
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage -----	144	144	120	55
Less than \$300-----	5	5	5	5
\$300 to \$399-----	33	33	25	15
\$400 to \$499-----	15	15	13	5
\$500 to \$599-----	31	31	17	17
\$600 to \$799-----	10	10	10	5
\$800 to \$999-----	24	24	24	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	19	19	19	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	7	7	7	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	531	531	600	507
Not mortgaged -----	31	31	28	21
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	8	8	5	5
\$300 to \$399-----	23	23	23	16
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	316	316	320	317
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000-----	38	38	30	20
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	6	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent-----	10	10	10	—
30 to 34 percent-----	5	5	5	5
35 percent or more-----	17	17	9	9
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	33.0	33.0	29.5	34.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	37	37	23	15
Less than 20 percent-----	10	10	10	10
20 to 24 percent-----	8	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	14	14	—	—
35 percent or more-----	5	5	5	5
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	30.2	30.2	20.9	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	24	24	22	5
Less than 20 percent-----	14	14	12	5
20 to 24 percent-----	10	10	10	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.0	18.0	19.0	17.5
\$50,000 or more -----	76	76	73	36
Less than 20 percent-----	48	48	45	36
20 to 24 percent-----	6	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent-----	15	15	15	—
30 to 34 percent-----	7	7	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.7	11.7	12.5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	402	402	380	157
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100-----	6	6	6	—
\$100 to \$199-----	42	42	42	12
\$200 to \$299-----	33	33	33	6
\$300 to \$399-----	59	59	59	25
\$400 to \$499-----	68	68	66	31
\$500 to \$599-----	86	86	86	35
\$600 to \$749-----	85	85	80	40
\$750 to \$999-----	4	4	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	19	19	8	8
Median (dollars)-----	476	476	473	501
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000-----	199	199	186	88
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent-----	17	17	17	—
30 to 34 percent-----	25	25	25	—
35 percent or more-----	115	115	113	52
Not computed-----	42	42	31	31
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	68	68	66	12
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	16	16	16	—
30 to 34 percent-----	15	15	15	—
35 percent or more-----	37	37	35	12
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	37.1	37.1	36.4	39.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	79	79	76	45
Less than 20 percent-----	3	3	3	—
20 to 24 percent-----	40	40	37	33
25 to 29 percent-----	25	25	25	7
30 to 34 percent-----	6	6	6	—
35 percent or more-----	5	5	5	5
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	24.6	24.6	24.7	23.4
\$35,000 or more -----	56	56	52	12
Less than 20 percent-----	52	52	52	12
20 to 24 percent-----	4	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.5	13.5	13.2	12.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)	
		Total	Pittsfield city
Occupied housing units	149	149	110
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	10	10	5
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	40	40	22
1960 to 1969	8	8	8
1950 to 1959	22	22	22
1940 to 1949	13	13	13
1939 or earlier	56	56	40
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	34	34	29
2 bedrooms	46	46	24
3 bedrooms	29	29	24
4 bedrooms	24	24	24
5 or more bedrooms	16	16	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	149	149	110
Source of water, public system or private company	147	147	110
Sewage disposal, public sewer	137	137	110
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	41	41	41
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	22	22	12
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	86	86	57
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	6	6	6
1	52	52	31
2	59	59	54
3 or more	32	32	19
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	79	79	53
1989 to March 1990	10	10	10
1985 to 1988	40	40	21
1980 to 1984	15	15	15
1970 to 1979	14	14	7
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	70	70	57
1989 to March 1990	27	27	19
1985 to 1988	43	43	38
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	8	8	8
Householder 65 years and over	7	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	149	149	110
1.00 or less persons per room	123	123	84
1.01 or more persons per room	26	26	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	54 457	54 457	56 835
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 471	31 471	26 617
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	11	11	11
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	11	11	11

Table 41. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)	
		Total	Pittsfield city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	42	42	40
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	42	42	40
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	7	7	7
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	9	9	9
\$800 to \$999	6	6	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	6	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	14	14
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	992	992	1 000
Not mortgaged	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	15	13
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	13	13
30 to 34 percent	2	2	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.9	27.9	27.5
\$50,000 or more	27	27	27
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	5
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	23.6	23.6	23.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	70	70	57
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	6	6
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	8	8	8
\$400 to \$499	8	8	8
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	40	40	35
\$750 to \$999	5	5	—
\$1,000 or more	3	3	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	624	624	615
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	11	11	11
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	11	11	11
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	8	8	8
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	45.0	45.0	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	13	13	13
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	38	38	25
Less than 20 percent	—	13	8
20 to 24 percent	—	20	17
25 to 29 percent	5	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.5	21.5	21.3

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)	
		Total	Pittsfield city
Occupied housing units	145	145	111
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	2	2	—
1985 to 1988	13	13	8
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	7	7	7
1960 to 1969	7	7	7
1950 to 1959	14	14	14
1940 to 1949	102	102	75
1939 or earlier	—	—	—
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	10	10	6
1 bedroom	13	13	8
2 bedrooms	37	37	31
3 bedrooms	51	51	32
4 bedrooms	34	34	34
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	145	145	111
Source of water, public system or private company	138	138	111
Sewage disposal, public sewer	123	123	104
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	50	50	45
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	10	8
Electricity	22	22	14
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	63	63	44
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	28	28	25
1	59	59	38
2	55	55	48
3 or more	3	3	—
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	60	60	44
1989 to March 1990	5	5	5
1985 to 1988	14	14	14
1980 to 1984	2	2	—
1970 to 1979	6	6	—
1969 or earlier	33	33	25
Renter-occupied housing units	85	85	67
1989 to March 1990	38	38	28
1985 to 1988	39	39	31
1980 to 1984	8	8	8
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	6	6	6
Householder 65 years and over	30	30	30
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	16	16	16
Complete plumbing facilities	145	145	111
1.00 or less persons per room	143	143	111
1.01 or more persons per room	2	2	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 380	38 380	38 509
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 164	19 164	15 455
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	44	44	41
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	44	44	41

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)	
		Total	Pittsfield city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	60	60	44
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	33	33	19
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	19	19	5
\$800 to \$999	7	7	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	7	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	779	779	832
Not mortgaged	27	27	25
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	14	14	14
\$300 to \$399	13	13	11
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	296	296	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	12	12	12
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	5
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.3	14.3	14.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23	23	7
Less than 20 percent	2	2	—
20 to 24 percent	21	21	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.3	22.3	22.5
\$50,000 or more	18	18	18
Less than 20 percent	18	18	18
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	85	85	67
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199	8	8	8
\$200 to \$299	8	8	6
\$300 to \$399	6	6	—
\$400 to \$499	6	6	6
\$500 to \$599	19	19	17
\$600 to \$749	5	5	5
\$750 to \$999	23	23	17
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	2	2	—
Median (dollars)	560	560	566
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	41	41	41
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	19	19	19
Not computed	9	9	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9	9	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	3	—
25 to 29 percent	3	3	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	3	3	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.5	27.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	20	20	16
Less than 20 percent	5	5	3
20 to 24 percent	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—
Median	21.5	21.5	21.9
\$35,000 or more	15	15	10
Less than 20 percent	15	15	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.1	17.1	17.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)	
		Total	Pittsfield city
Occupied housing units	30 349	30 349	19 107
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	219	219	81
1985 to 1988	1 797	1 797	948
1980 to 1984	1 076	1 076	503
1970 to 1979	3 292	3 292	1 775
1960 to 1969	3 625	3 625	2 024
1950 to 1959	3 963	3 963	2 350
1940 to 1949	3 070	3 070	2 187
1939 or earlier	13 307	13 307	9 239
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	365	365	294
1 bedroom	4 232	4 232	2 999
2 bedrooms	7 542	7 542	4 948
3 bedrooms	12 235	12 235	7 640
4 bedrooms	4 790	4 790	2 687
5 or more bedrooms	1 185	1 185	539
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	30 208	30 208	19 005
Source of water, public system or private company	27 699	27 699	18 865
Sewage disposal, public sewer	24 964	24 964	18 433
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	55	55	36
Owner-occupied housing units	32	32	16
Renter-occupied housing units	23	23	20
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	9 526	9 526	7 007
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	968	968	398
Electricity	3 432	3 432	1 973
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	15 075	15 075	9 211
All other fuels	1 320	1 320	499
No fuel used	28	28	19
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	3 656	3 656	2 936
1	12 393	12 393	8 270
2	10 879	10 879	6 286
3 or more	3 421	3 421	1 615
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	20 139	20 139	11 588
1989 to March 1990	1 347	1 347	762
1985 to 1988	3 992	3 992	2 323
1980 to 1984	2 715	2 715	1 502
1970 to 1979	4 430	4 430	2 416
1969 or earlier	7 655	7 655	4 585
Renter-occupied housing units	10 210	10 210	7 519
1989 to March 1990	3 499	3 499	2 711
1985 to 1988	3 796	3 796	2 673
1980 to 1984	1 352	1 352	935
1970 to 1979	984	984	768
1969 or earlier	579	579	432
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	747	747	613
Householder 65 years and over	7 991	7 991	5 165
Owner-occupied housing units	5 643	5 643	3 344
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	6
No telephone in unit	141	141	102
No vehicle available	2 058	2 058	1 559
Complete plumbing facilities	30 294	30 294	19 071
1.00 or less persons per room	30 084	30 084	18 944
1.01 or more persons per room	210	210	127
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	55	55	36
1.00 or less persons per room	55	55	36
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 718	47 718	47 116
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 604	23 604	22 309
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 530	2 530	1 948
Owner-occupied housing units	642	642	347
Renter-occupied housing units	1 888	1 888	1 601

Table 45. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pittsfield, MA MSA	Berkshire County (pt.)	
		Total	Pittsfield city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 820	15 820	9 250
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	9 757	9 757	5 636
Less than \$300	135	135	92
\$300 to \$399	804	804	472
\$400 to \$499	1 070	1 070	663
\$500 to \$599	1 085	1 085	613
\$600 to \$799	1 989	1 989	1 181
\$800 to \$999	1 793	1 793	1 131
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 908	1 908	1 051
\$1,500 to \$1,999	585	585	244
\$2,000 or more	388	388	189
Median (dollars)	779	779	771
Not mortgaged	6 063	6 063	3 614
Less than \$100	8	8	5
\$100 to \$199	675	675	379
\$200 to \$299	3 394	3 394	2 073
\$300 to \$399	1 540	1 540	932
\$400 to \$499	333	333	183
\$500 or more	113	113	42
Median (dollars)	269	269	268
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	2 858	2 858	1 660
Less than 20 percent	703	703	459
20 to 24 percent	398	398	260
25 to 29 percent	323	323	173
30 to 34 percent	312	312	198
35 percent or more	1 052	1 052	526
Not computed	70	70	44
Median	29.5	29.5	27.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 489	3 489	2 021
Less than 20 percent	1 945	1 945	1 163
20 to 24 percent	454	454	263
25 to 29 percent	357	357	205
30 to 34 percent	241	241	114
35 percent or more	492	492	276
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.0	18.0	17.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 329	3 329	1 980
Less than 20 percent	1 884	1 884	1 056
20 to 24 percent	524	524	387
25 to 29 percent	433	433	307
30 to 34 percent	212	212	134
35 percent or more	276	276	96
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.0	18.0	18.8
\$50,000 or more	6 144	6 144	3 589
Less than 20 percent	4 519	4 519	2 723
20 to 24 percent	774	774	417
25 to 29 percent	389	389	196
30 to 34 percent	232	232	127
35 percent or more	230	230	126
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.9	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 105	10 105	7 504
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	126	126	88
\$100 to \$199	1 099	1 099	786
\$200 to \$299	808	808	572
\$300 to \$399	1 341	1 341	1 081
\$400 to \$499	2 474	2 474	1 994
\$500 to \$599	1 954	1 954	1 467
\$600 to \$749	1 325	1 325	954
\$750 to \$999	386	386	243
\$1,000 or more	158	158	65
No cash rent	434	434	254
Median (dollars)	460	460	457
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	2 676	2 676	2 120
Less than 20 percent	160	160	109
20 to 24 percent	296	296	213
25 to 29 percent	335	335	243
30 to 34 percent	96	96	65
35 percent or more	1 590	1 590	1 342
Not computed	199	199	155
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 503	2 503	1 899
Less than 20 percent	167	167	94
20 to 24 percent	235	235	150
25 to 29 percent	348	348	291
30 to 34 percent	385	385	308
35 percent or more	1 235	1 235	962
Not computed	133	133	94
Median	35.8	35.8	36.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 776	2 776	2 015
Less than 20 percent	1 028	1 028	742
20 to 24 percent	766	766	639
25 to 29 percent	490	490	326
30 to 34 percent	260	260	178
35 percent or more	138	138	85
Not computed	94	94	45
Median	22.0	22.0	21.9
\$35,000 or more	2 150	2 150	1 470
Less than 20 percent	1 649	1 649	1 161
20 to 24 percent	323	323	238
25 to 29 percent	64	64	43
30 to 34 percent	12	12	7
35 percent or more	22	22	—
Not computed	80	80	21
Median	15.5	15.5	15.4

Table 46. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Pittsfield, MA MSA	79 250	15.4	35 053	16.6	PITTSFIELD CITY, BERKSHIRE COUNTY — Con.				
BERKSHIRE COUNTY (PT.)					Tract 9009	5 774	11.0	2 555	12.1
Total	79 250	15.4	35 053	16.6	Tract 9010	5 761	12.2	2 241	12.3
Pittsfield city	48 622	13.2	21 272	13.4	Tract 9011	3 806	16.6	1 734	16.5
PITTSFIELD CITY, BERKSHIRE COUNTY					Tract 9012	32	18.8	10	20.0
Tract 9001	3 764	11.2	2 314	11.4	REMAINDER OF BERKSHIRE COUNTY				
Tract 9002	5 254	11.6	2 439	11.7	Tract 9111	3 032	13.8	1 292	15.4
Tract 9003	3 155	15.7	1 275	16.3	Tract 9121	7 155	12.8	2 733	12.8
Tract 9004	5 382	12.2	2 306	11.9	Tract 9131	5 069	12.8	2 410	13.0
Tract 9005	2 704	15.1	1 153	15.9	Tract 9141	5 849	11.7	2 675	11.9
Tract 9006	4 594	14.9	2 023	16.0	Tract 9231	3 479	15.6	1 358	16.0
Tract 9007	2 943	16.6	1 122	16.1	Tract 9241	2 408	39.1	1 551	46.8
Tract 9008	5 453	12.0	2 100	12.6	Tract 9321 (pt.)	1 959	45.9	977	47.9
					Tract 9351 (pt.)	1 677	46.3	785	45.7

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)”—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	Cambodian
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoaan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units
1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710	
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480	

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Massachusetts

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.0
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990

U.S. Census

Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

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Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1 1/2 feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1 1/2 feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age b. Year of birth</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>a. Age b. Year of birth</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut	
<input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="checkbox"/> No		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="checkbox"/> No		b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="checkbox"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="checkbox"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="checkbox"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="checkbox"/> Other		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more	
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 room <input type="checkbox"/> 4 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 7 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 2 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 5 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 8 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 3 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 6 rooms <input type="checkbox"/> 9 or more rooms		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$80 <input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="checkbox"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more	
H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="checkbox"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="checkbox"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="checkbox"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0	<input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12		
1 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24		
2 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more		
3 3	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
4 4	<input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="checkbox"/> LR <input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> QA JIC 1		
5 5	<input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers	<input type="checkbox"/> P/F <input type="checkbox"/> RE <input type="checkbox"/> I/T		
6 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant	<input type="checkbox"/> MV <input type="checkbox"/> ED <input type="checkbox"/> EN		
7 7		<input type="checkbox"/> P0 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P6		
8 8	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	<input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> IA JIC 2		
9 9	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P5 <input type="checkbox"/> SM		
		F. Cov.		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1b <input type="checkbox"/> 1a <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
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6
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4
3
2
●
0

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●
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3
2
1
0

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="text"/> Minutes — Skip to 28 </p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </p>	
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hours</p>	
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
<i>Social characteristics:</i>	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
<i>Economic characteristics:</i>	Farm residence
Labor force	Shelter costs, including utilities
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

A^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas

B^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas

STF 1
(100 percent)

C³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas

D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas

Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area

A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's

STF 2
(100 percent)

B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas

C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin

A^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas

B³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State

STF 3
(Sample)

C³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

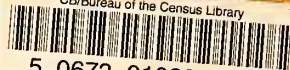
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

CB/Bureau of the Census Library



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